The Bombay Chronicle

The Bombay Chronicle.
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. .. Rs. 20
Half-yearly .. .. „ 11
Quarterly .. .. „ 6

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of London .	.. 9000	3rd July	..

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:

28, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,185 tons, sailing on arrival of the English Mail steamer on Saturday, 3rd July, connecting at Karachi (passengers only) with the s.s. "Dumra" for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons, on Friday 2nd July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,

Bombay.

2nd July, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	Alex Andrew	about 24th July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo.....	435	660
Bombay to Port Said.....	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool.....	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool.....	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar.....	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool.....	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow.....	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments;

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No: 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Every wise mother always prefers to use Kaminia Oil for her children's toilet, because she knows that it is the best of all other Hair Oils. H 1

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH.

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and breguet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and breguet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Ancung Hsein	Linyang	Pekin
Changehun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Tsihling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,0

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34. Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1908.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of cent per annum from November 1st and at 2 per cent per annum maining six months. On sum Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed rangement. No interest will does not amount to Rs. 3

FIXED DE

Deposits are received for shorter periods at can be ascertained

GENERAL B

Transacted rul on application.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

GOODYEAR TYRES are well worth trying. Exclusive feature plantation Rubber—Sole Agents.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—9. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

LOST—A GOLD WRIST WATCH (Favre Leuba) between Bombay Club and Green's Restaurant. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to "W. S.," care of this Office. 193

TO RESIDENTS on Cuffe Parade or vicinity. Breakfasts, Luncheons, and Dinners supplied at moderate rates. Excellent cuisine. For terms and other particulars apply to Box No. 523 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 882

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA. Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
Ld, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1056

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND , CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

COME AND SEE THE Latest Pattern MAXWELL. Fitted with electric Lighting set and self-starter A consignment just landed. Only a few left. Sole Agents:—
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road, Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
527 Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED—Gentlemen requiring good wholesome meals at moderate rates to apply to "M. B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED—By cheerful French family, to let comfortable airy rooms with excellent board by week or month. E. L. F. Home comforts. Very moderate. Good central locality. Address to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 180

WANTED for the Government Turpentine and Rosin Factory at Bhawali, near Naini Tal, a well educated NATIVE MECHANIC, (holding at least second class Boiler Act certificate valid for U.P.) to take charge of the factory plant, and also the manufacture under the Manager. A Parsi or Hindu preferred. Only good workers need apply.
Pay Rs. 105—10—125 and free quarters.
The post is on the Temporary Establishment only.
Apply H. BENSON, Manager. 206

WANTED—A Qualified European Medical man for the post of Doctor to the Chumparan Medical Fund, for the period up to the 30th April 1916. Salary Rs. 650 per month, free house, and use of a motor car with allowance for its upkeep.
If satisfaction is given an agreement would probably be entered into for a period of 3 years.
Apply with testimonials to—
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Chumparan Medical Fund,
Muckwah P. O.,
200 Chumparan, Behar.

WANTED for the Bastar State, C.P., a trained Forest Officer with technical and practical experience in the preparation and compilation of working plans. The consolidated salary of the post is Rs. 240 rising by increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 270 per mensem. Appointment will be on probation for six months.
None need apply who is below the rank of a Forest Ranger of not less than 10 years' standing.
Applications with attested copies of testimonials should be addressed to under-
RUDRA PRATAP DEO,
Feudatory Chief,
Bastar State.
June, 1915. 201

WANTED.

WANTED—GRADUATE, who can teach Sanskrit and other subjects in St. VII. Apply with terms to MANAGER, Coronation High School, Nadiad. 1124

WANTED for Navsari High School, GRADUATE in FRENCH, good salary to competent experienced teacher. Apply Secretary, Navsari Chambers. 1139

WANTED—GRADUATE (with French) to coach VI standard boy, one hour daily. Apply, MEHTA, barrister, Purshotam Building, New Queen's Road. 1135

WANTED—FIRMS interested in red and yellow Ochres, white chalk, red Oxide of Iron and Bauxite to inquire at "M. O.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1136

WANTED a research CHEMIST who has done research work in dyes such as are used in Cotton Mills. Apply to Box No. 431 "Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1140

WANTED a GRADUATE for the post of Head Master, Apply sharp stating age, second language and salary expected to the MANAGER, A. K. U. A. V. School, Abrania via Amalsad. 1141

WANTED—Patients suffering from skin diseases of any kind, venereal and non-venereal. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a competent and long experienced Cotton Selector, first class references. Apply to Box No. 420, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1109

WANTED a European trained SURGICAL NURSE for the Civil Hospital, Surat, from middle of August. Salary Rs. 80—10—100. Furnished quarters free, with messing and uniform allowances. Apply to COLLECTOR, Surat, with testimonials. 207

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality SANITARY INSPECTORS holding certificates of Sanitary Surveyor's Class of Bombay on salary of Rs. 50 plus Rs.10. alowance per mensem.
The applicants should send in their applications stating their age and with copies of testimonials, if any, so as to reach the undersigned before 15th July 1915.
Poona City Municipal Office,
29th June, 1915.
K. P. PARANJPYE,
1138 Chief Officer, P. C. M.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

FOR SALE.—Going cheap a double aluminium bedstead mounted with solid brass with spring and cotton Mattress. Can be seen. Apply to Box No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

FOR SALE a GINNING FACTORY of thirty gins in good working order with Engineer, boiler, complete. Apply to Box No. 430, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1110

TO BE LET.

TO LET—The GROUND FLOOR of Bungalow No. 6, Club Road, with electric lights and out-houses. Rent Rs. 95. Apply to Mrs. D. N. MIRZA, next Scottish High School, in the rear. 1134

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bathroom, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 20

TO LET for Offices and Banks ground floor of Building No. 2, in Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions, formerly occupied by the Indian Specie Bank Ltd. Apply to the ESTATE MANAGER to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Hummum Street, Fort. 1121

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following pipes and bends. The pipes should be of uniform bore and thickness throughout free from all flaws and defects and tested to a pressure of 200 lbs. per square inch.—

2"	steel or W. I. Pipes with screwed ends.	Rft. 8550
2"	¼ bends do.	No. 13
3"	W. I. or Steel with screwed ends or alternatively spigot and socket C. I. Pipes.	Rft. 5735
3"	¼ bends do.	No. 16
6"	Cast Iron Pipes with spigot and socket ends.	Rft. 755
6"	¼ bends. do.	No. 16.

Alternative prices should be quoted for 2 and 3 inch pipes separately for steel, W. I. or C. I. pipes as specified above.
Tenders in sealed covers clearly superscribed "Tender for Pipes on the left hand corner of the envelope should be delivered to the undersigned at his office No. 15, Infantry Road, Bangalore Cantonment not later than 12 noon on Tuesday the 20th July 1915.
Delivery must be made within 30 days after communication of acceptance of tender.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender or any tender or assign any reason for rejecting tenders.
C. DOVE WILSON,
Engineer-in-Chief,
State Railway Construction.
Office of the Engineer-in-Chief,
State Railway Construction Department,
Bangalore, 26th June, 1915.
1118

NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1915 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 5th day of July, 1915 at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of his Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do these things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.
Dated this 15th day of June, 1915.
JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
1006 Sheriff of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 24 of 1911.

GANGABAI, widow of Goculdas Kanji. .....Plaintiff.
vs.
HARIDAS RANCHHORDAS & Others. .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of April, 1915, notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Goculdas Canji, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 18th day of December, 1910, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English Language in my Office within one calandar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee Stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.
Dated this 30th day of June, 1915.
(Sd.) J. E. MODY,
Commissioner.
1130

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882;
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK LTD., IN LIQUIDATION.

MATUBHAI GOVANBHAI DOCTOR
and
MAGANLAL GOVANBHAI DOCTOR. .....Petitioners.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod has by an Order dated the 29th day of June, 1915, appointed Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai to act as the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., during the temporary absence from Bombay of Mr. John Sanders Slater the Official Liquidator of the said Indian Specie Bank Ltd., (in Liquidation) and until further order with all such powers as were given to the said Mr. John Sanders Slater by the Order of this Hon. Court dated the 19th December, 1912.
Dated this 1st day of July, 1915.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for the Petitioners abovenamed.
1142

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

1. CONSIGNEES of goods consigned from other Railways to the sidings in any of the Docks or to any of the Docks by name are advised that all Railway Receipts dated on and after the 1st July next, must be presented at the Alexandra Dock Goods Office and the charges thereon as well as Local charges paid, at the same time that the requisition for placing the wagons in the Dock is presented to the Dock Manager, i. e., before the arrival of the goods.
2. The Railway Receipts will be endorsed by the Cashier to the effect that charges have been paid and must be given up to the Unloading Clerk when delivery is taken.
3. On completion of the delivery of a consignment, or part of a consignment, the Consignees should sign for such consignment or part of a consignment on the form which will be made out by the Unloading Clerk.
4. Should the goods incur any extra local charges such as demurrage subsequent to arrival on the Railway, such charges will be intimated by the Unloading Clerk and should be paid at the nearest goods office before delivery of the goods.
5. The Alexandra Dock Goods Office is situated on the Frere Road opposite the B. B. & C. I. Railway Carnac Bridge Goods Yard.
J. R. REYNOLDS,
Manager.
28th June 1915. 1113.

Tired out—Just can't do your house-work. Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. There is increased vitality and energy with every dose. B 3

NOTICES.

BOGIE RAIL AND TIMBER TRUCKS FOR THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed Tenders for the construction of 10 Bogie Rail and Timber trucks are invited to reach the office of the Secretary of the Railway Board, Simla, not later than noon on 10th July, 1915, at which place time and date they will be opened) for the construction and delivery of the said 10 Bogie Rail and Timber trucks 5'6" gauge, body 45'-0" long and 9'6" wide inside, during 1915-16.
2. Specifications and drawings can be obtained on payment of Rupees thirty (Rs. 30) (which will not be refunded) per set from the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent's Office, North Western Railway, Moghalpura, Punjab.
3. Tenders should specify place of delivery.
4. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign reasons for non-acceptance.
P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla 23rd June, 1915.
1095.

NOTICE.

TEMPORARY SUB-OVERSEERS urgently required for field service with the Works Company, Persian Gulf.
The terms of service are as follows:—
(1) Pay Rs. 50 plus 50 per cent batta.
(2) Free accommodation and free rations from date of embarkation.
(3) Free transport to port of embarkation and from port of disembarkation to place of entertainment on return to India.
Applicants must present their original certificates including a medical certificate of physical fitness for field service (signed by a Military medical officer not more than a week previous to the date of application) and a copy of this advertisement personally to an Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer or Executive Engineer preferably to one to whom they are known. If an applicant is given an appointment his original certificates will be retained by the Director General of Military Works during the period of his employment.
1120

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 521.

Madame Stanley Humphrey of Waterloo Mansions has wound up the business: so all the remaining stock-in-trade of fancy dresses, laces, ribbons, hats, bonnets, trimmings, underwears, overcoats, silk saries, laces, blouses shyphon, insertions, woollen cloth, corsets, gowns, ties, fancy hats, etc., and furniture such as show cases, cupboards, Cheval glasses, typewriters, Romeo duplicators, carpets, glass partitions, electric fans, etc., will be sold off at very low rates as we have to give vacant possession of the shop on the 10th instant.
N.B.—Shop will be kept open on Sunday by special request.
Special attention is drawn to the artistic shop furniture and tailoring department fittings.

AUCTION SALE OF REXINE CLOTH AND DARKGREEN WOOLEN CLOTH.
Under instructions from the office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th July 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:
One lot Rexine cloth, each piece of 50 yards about.
One lot 10 pieces dark green woollen cloth each piece 300 yards about.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd July 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY 4TH JULY AT 4 P. M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE MACHINERY, ETC., OF A GLASS BEVELLING FACTORY.
On SUNDAY, the 4th day of July, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction opposite Khetwady 13th Lane, and next to Kanga's Aerated Water Factory, by order of the mortgagee-in-possession and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Allibhai Sullemanji Sapolia and by the virtue of the power of sale given to the said mortgagee in an Indenture of mortgage dated 5th August 1914, all the machinery etc., of a glass bevelling factory comprising:—
One 20 h. p. Hornby Oil Engine, glass bevelling machines, 2 Saw Mills, saftings, pulleys, and other implements and machinery of the factory, also a large stock of dealwood planks.
The above oil engine is in working order and all the machinery is on view from 8 a.m., to 12 p.m.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd July 1915.

If you are feeling morose and listless, are despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures." D 24

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FO

AUCTION SALE OF LINSEED.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on DAY, the 5th instant. at 2-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the God Sewji Cooverji at Clive Street Firs Lane, by order of Mr. Thakerseydas lal and on account and risk of Ram Doongerseydas:—
1900 bags of old crop linseed.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be r at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LO IRON, CORRUGATEDSHEETS LERY, STATIONARY, MAT OIL AND IMMOVEABLE PR TIES AT JALGAON AND KHA
Suit No. 197 of 1912.
Esmailji Mulla Vadhoy,
v/s.
Essaji Moosaji and others.
allowance per mensem.
Under instructions from A. M. Esq., the receiver herein Messrs. BENN and Co. will sell by Public Auction on premises on the days and hours me below, at Jalgaon, near Bhawani On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant 2 p. m., (S. T.), a large lot of Iron flat and round iron bars, corrugated kerosine and cocoanut and easte matches, lubricating oil, cutlery, crocka yarn, waste, glassware, enamelware st stationery, paint, boiled oil, turpen Manilla rope, soap, brass, copper and iron wires etc., etc. After the sale of the above the immoveable properties consisting of shops and godown buildings will be put for sale on the same day.
At Khandwa, Bombay Bazar.
On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), a large lot of iron and other goods of the same kind as mentioned above. And also the immoveable properties consisting of shops and godown.
The above will be put up first with the goods and the properties in one lot and if not sold then the properties and goods will be sold separately.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Attorneys to the Receiver, at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay. 2nd July, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDI MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the Bomb provement Trust, Messrs. MENES Co., will sell by Public Auction, o DAY, the 5th July, 1915, at 3-3 (S.T.), on the premises the materi removal of the following buildings:
Building Materials Street No. 72 No. 6, 324, Dongri Street and 1st Hill Road.
Building Materials Street Nos. 51 69A, Case Nos. 40, 45, Khandia St
MENESSE & C
Auctio
Bombay, 2nd July, 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGE

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BR AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and s bought and sold at the most fa rates. Expert and reliable advice an nation given to Investors. Investors' sent on application. Great facility af mofussil customers. All orders promp cuted and thorough satisfaction gua Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits a with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approve rity.
Life and Fire Insurance effected wit class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertak Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, bay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY." B

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINE

CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
A
PEARL OF THE PU
A Dramatic Story of t
MYSTIC EAST
Time and Prices as Usual.

ELYSIUM SKATING

RE-OPENING ON THURSDAY 1st

Practice Session		8-30 to 9-30
Evening	„	6 to 8 p.m.
Night	„	9-30 to 11-30
Sunday	„	9 to 11 a.m.

There will be no Evening Session p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Are you in an office all day—S too? You probably have frequent h but they needn't last long—Sterns ache Cure gives quick relief.

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RE
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GRAMME
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NG.
Moulmein
Oran Algeria
Durban
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for Shanghai
for Calcutta
for Karachi
for Basra
N. Y. K. steam-
mbo for Bombay
here on the 5th
S. Y. K. steamer
for Colombo on
amer Silverdale,
arrived here yes-
which port she
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S. N. Company's
Captain D. Li-
rday from Moul-
n the 28th May
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581 tons, Captain
ne yesterday from
on the 10th ul-
ier Koweit.
Wived
yester-
f Birmingham:—The steamer
gham. 4,838 tons. Captain W.
will sail to-day for Karachi,
bottom cargo.
:—The B. I. S. N. Company's
. 1,899 tons. Captain T. Hors-
l to-day for Busra and other
general cargo and passengers.
al:—The P. and O. Company's
ntal. 3,085 tons. Captain A.
ll sail to-day for Shanghai via
ports, with the China mails, a
and passengers.
hadur:—The steamer Bahadur
M. Dooley, will sail to-day for
Malabar and Coromandel Coast
a general and the same bottom
ard.

Thursday, July 1st, 1915

PRINCE'S DOCK.

a Maru...Rigo.....N. Y. K. & Co
Badur....Dooley.....T. M. & Co
d .....Hunt.....J. Finlay & Co
ic.....W odhead.....W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

l.....K. N. & Co
.....K. N. & Co
.....K. N. & Co
.....K. N. & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

.....Murch.....T. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

n Maclachan.....McLeen.....J. Finlay & Co
narda.....Pratt.....M. M. & Co
endrick Ibsen.....Smith.....D. Nanjee & Co
iger.....Bolun.....Killick Nixon & Co
aigon Maru.....N. Y. K. & Co
Kamakura Maru...Kawabata.....N. Y. K. & Co
Lings.....Cudbush.....M. M. & Co
Baroda.....Horscroft.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Oriental .....Valentine.....P. & O. Co
Dido.....Wilkinson.....James Finlay & Co
Mantua.....Dagge.....M. M. & Co
Khyber.....Kitcat.....P. & O. Co
City of Birmingham..Haughton.....K. N. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

ster.....Remmerssen..W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

unfels.....Swan.....Prize Vessel.
akdars.....Sparrow.....M. M. & Co
fue .....Leslie.....W. & A. G. & Co
wells.....Wilson.....
kara.....Livingston.....M. M. & Co
rdale.....McLeod.....

EXPORTS.

July 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

ilverdale (s) 7,000 cwts. rape seed, Sanday Co.; 105 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.

FOR HULL.

orinthie (s) 2,200 cwts. myrabolams, Pul- and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

enrik Ibsen (s) 165 bales cotton fly, J. udas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

yber (s) 170 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein; cwts. saltptre, E. Mahomed; 13 bales hides, P. E. Boyce and Sons; 11 cwts. cum, M. A. Kayum; 105 bales sawri n, H. E. Bode and Sons; 500 bales cot- Ralli Brothers; 10 cwts. buswan, M. A. um; 9 bales woollen carpets, Fleming and Co.; 92 bales coir mattress, N. M. ala; 211 cwts. gum arabic, S. Cooverji Co.; 25 casks Indian chutney, Framji roji; 20 hogsheads Indian chutney, D. D. ji and Co.; 101 cwts. dry ginger, M. A. m; 165 cwts. deer horns, A. Cassum; wts. sandalwood, S. Nowroji and Co.; cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 8 bales en cuttings, M. A. Kayum.

FOR NEW YORK.

yber (s) 4 bales woollen carpets; Fle- Shaw and Co.
yber (s) 9,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bro- 1,000 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

nakura Maru (s) 4 cases umbrella sticks. ermahomed and Co.
on Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli ers; 200 bales cotton, G. Dossa and 200 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee and 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 427 bales . C. Bomanji and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Sons and Co.; 2,500 bales cotton, N. M. aisha; 500 bales cotton, H. Meghji and

FOR OSAKA.

on Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, Bruel and 00 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200

s and tablets are often insoluble in the ons of the intestinal tract, and are nert. When they do act, their action excessive as to be weakening. Kasagra leasant liquid laxative, is gentle and e. D. 22

bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 250 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Saigon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Saigon Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Saigon Maru (s) 750 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Saigon Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—1,100 casks cement, 10 cases sulphur, 20 cases camphor, 48 bags coffee, 12 baskets China roots, 725 cases cassia, 2 cases cassia oil, 5 packages vermilion, 1,705 bags rice, 31 bags flour, 127 bags pearl sago, 39 cases brandy, 2 cases beer, 3 cases groceries, 7 bundles bamboo sticks, 80 cases pine apples, 2 cases celluloid ware, 39 cases enamel ware, 1 case lacq ware, 66 cases porcelain ware, 50 rolls earthen ware, 131 cases bangles, 5 cases spectacles, 3 cases glass mirror, 10 packages isinglass, 100 bundles copper sheets, 232 packages 31 rolls matting, 2 cases leather goods, 40 barrels 300 casks coal tar, 2 cases paper, 20 bales starani seed, 40 bars zinc, 2 bundles brass, 51 packages gum benjamin, 100 bags damar batu, 14 drums paint, 9 cases cakes, 5 cases asparagus, 70 cases canned fruits, 26 cases canned salamon, 8 bundles cotton seed, 39 bags 10 bundles putch leaves, 14 cases mace, 863 bags betel nuts, 50 bales ginger, 15 bags tapioca, 592 cases tea, 8 cases soap, 2,001 bags sugar, 200 bags sugar candy, 15 cases silk yarn, 6 cases silk goods, 20 cases knitted goods, 1,473 bundles rattans, 7,780 pieces planks, 25 cases cotton yarn, 77 cases cotton goods, 10 cases umbrella furniture.

S. S. Clan Maclachlan from Glasgow, Agents James Finlay and Co.—65,437 numbers bricks, 9 casks tiles, 35 casks fire clay, 29 drums bleaching powder, 155 bags starch, 110 bags dextrine, 39 drums caustic soda, 81 drums magnesium chloride, 29 cases Ferrie sulphate, 6 kegs hydrosulphide of soda, 80 kegs 13 casks bicarbonate of potash, 16 casks acetate of lead, 101 barrels green copperas, 15 casks salamoniac, 25 cases carbonic acid gas, 140 bags mineral white, 10 cases glycerine, 18 kegs chrome alum, 76 casks 8 drums chloride of zinc, 12 kegs masculine and steraline, 32 cases 4 hogsheads 6 packages wine, 61 packages, 2,443 cases whisky, 20 hogsheads beer, 346 hogsheads ale, 11 hogsheads stout, 9 casks alizarine, 16 crates 2 casks earthenware, 24 casks tallow, 600 bags Farina, 1 case barley, 1 case C. flour, 1 case oatmeal, 6 casks 17 cases dicolits, 120 drums oil, 100 drums sperm oil, 20 drums lubricating oil, 10 drums colza oil, 2 casks grease, 4 cases roller leather, 2 cases leather, 32 cases leather buffers, 2 cases leather laces, 3 trusses 1 case roller cloth, 21 cases 4 trusses leather bands, 3 cases leather belting, 4 bales tarpaulin, 30 drums 6 cases varnish, 2 cases plaster of paris, 61 cases, 379 kegs paint, 103 cases 10 casks colour, 1 case meat, 3 cases biscuits, 10 cases canned fruits, 43 casks provisions, 76 trusses 76 cases 202 bales paper, 24 cases nails, 1 case copper nails, 8,052 boxes timplates, 517 barrels 250 casks pitch, 315 casks 268 runlets 384 barrels tar, 240 drums 40 boxes 10 barrels 17 case soap, 3 cases reeds, 3 bales cotton fents, 20 bales cotton rope, 2 cases silk and cotton goods, 5 bales woollen stuffs, 2 bales 5 cases woollens, 49 cases cotton thread, 7 bales jute cloth, 87 bales 2 cases canvas, 13 trusses carpets, 1 case linen thread, 10 packages hemp cordage, 236 cases 659 bales cotton yarn, 1,443 cases 986 bales cotton piece-goods, 13 cases tobacco, 11 cases umbrellas.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th June, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.653 inches
Temperature of Air	81.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.3 ,,
Dew Point	77.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.865 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	10.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.7 ,,
Minimum do. do.	78.6 ,,
General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight	WSW.SW.
Movement of Wind	251 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.49 inches
Total fall during month	40.10 ,,
Do. do. year	41.51 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st July	0.31 ,,

THE LUSITANIA'S "GUNS."

GERMAN RESERVIST CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

The arrest of the German reservist Gustav Stahl on a charge of perjury serves as an amusing and not unimportant commentary on President Wilson's invitation to the German Government to supply him with convincing evidence of the truth of its allegations, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

Stahl, it so happened, signed one of the affidavits presented by the German Ambassador to Mr. Bryan to the effect that he saw masked guns on the Lusitania. He was caught some days later at Albany and brought before the Federal Jury, and compelled to give evidence in the proceedings now pending against Paul Koenig, otherwise Stemler, who is understood to be the chief detective agent of the Hamburg-American Company, on a charge of having conspired to defraud the United States.

The charge is due to Koenig's activity in procuring affidavits that the Lusitania was armed. Stahl repeated to the Federal Jury all the statements in his affidavit regarding the guns which he says he saw on the Lusitania. He was arrested immediately he had given evidence.

KING VICTOR'S ACTIVITY.

ROPED WITH ALPINE TROOPS IN MOUNTAINS.

King Victor has become one of the driving forces in the Army at the front. He has visited every sector of the 300-mile front. His little grey motor-car appears everywhere and is a sign and rallying post for the soldiers.

But the King has done more. He has marched with the columns and been in the advanced trenches. He was with the first brigade that crossed the Isonzo on a pontoon bridge thrown over the river by the engineers.

He insisted on accompanying a perilous Alpine advance to a point where those going had to be roped together. The King answered objections by saying "I am an old chamois hunter; I can get there." And so he did.

A Provincial Railway Conference opened on Wednesday at Shillong, Sir Archdale Earle presiding and Mr. Gillan being present. Opinion was expressed in favour of metre and two-foot gauges only in Assam.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 1.

The Arabian Sea monsoon current has been less active in the Peninsula, where the rainfall has been confined to the west coast. It has, however, occasioned rainfall in the Central Provinces Central India and the United Provinces. The Bay current has continued to give rain in Burma and North-east India. A shallow depression is shown this morning over the eastern district of the United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, west of the United Provinces, Central India east, west of Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar, and local in Orissa, east of United Provinces, east of Central Provinces, Bombay-Deccan, North Hyderabad, south-east Madras and Madras-Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the east Punjab hills, North-West Frontier Provinces, Gujarat, Mysore and on north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab thirteen inches; Kyaukpyu eleven; Moulmein and Tavoy three; Rangoon two; Toungoo one and a half; Minbu one; Sibsagar and Silchar one and a half; Cheerapunji and Cox's Bazar three; Narayanganj one and a half; Chittagong, Jessore and Sambalpur one; Gaya three; Benares one; Allahabad, Cawnpore and Jhansi three quarters; Agra three; Bareilly, Dehra Dun and Sutna two; Nowgong one; Pachmarhi five; Hoshangabad two; Seoni one and a half; Sangor, Marmagoa and Belgaum one; Poona one and a half; Mercara two; Calicut and Cochin one and a half and Mangalore one.

Forecast:—No great change.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st. June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	
Do.	91.1	85.0	66	..	0	—0.05
Jask	102.1	86.5	62	..	0	
Muscat	..	..	..	..	..	
	102.6	85.7	..	..	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110.7	88.5	70	..	0.53	—0.11
Rawalpindi	113.1	91.5	46	..	0.59	—1.65
Lahore	113.7	91.2	57	..	1.15	—0.30
Hissar	108.2	90.1	58	..	1.33	
Ambala	97.9	89.3	77	0.05	1.68	—2.38
Delhi	104.0	82.0	74	..	1.38	—2.06
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104 9	78.2	80	2.71	4.43	1.69
Mainpuri	105.3	78.8	97	0.59	1.29	—2.02
Jhansi	99.0	76.8	94	0.71	?	..
Cawapore	92.8	80.3	89	0.78	4.05	0.60
Allahabad	91.6	79.3	91	0.83	3.31	—1.93
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	121.1	86.8	76	..	0	—0.19
Karachi	90.5	84.0	77	..	0.03	—0.97
Ajmer	102.4	81.2	58	..	0.60	—1.81
Jaipore	100.8	83.8	63	..	0.52	—1.75
Kotah	105.2	86.2	55	..	1.16	—1.76
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.8	82.0	66	..	0.28	—1.68
Dwarka	89.3	83.8	76	..	1.34	—1.24
Veraval	86.1	83.1	77	..	2.70	—0.96
Rajkot	96.9	78.3	79	..	2.00	2.42
Bhavnagar Para	99.0	81.8	65	..	5.64	1.92
Surat	88.9	81.5	79	0.16	10.25	1.77
Ahmedabad	100.0	81.9	67	..	3.73	—0.99
Deesa	106.5	80.5	69	..	1.14	—1.03
Neemuch	95.2	79.2	74	..	3.60	—0.73
Indore	83.8	75.6	82	0.05	3.24	—2.70
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.8	73.3	93	0.86	10.11	1.87
Saugor	76.6	71.8	81	0.89	3.25	—4.12
Hoshangabad	79.4	72.8	94	1.80	7.72	1.45
Khandwa	83.0	76.2	95	0.19	9.62	4.16
Akola	89.4	76.5	80	0.03	6.05	0.73
Amraoti	87.0	76.2	86	..	5.27	—1.59
Nagpur	87.8	77.5	82	..	4.10	—1.01
Chanda	90.3	77.4	78	0.07	10.13	2.61
Raipur	84.2	74.6	88	0.42	2.87	—5.99
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.7	78.6	92	0.44	40.22	20.94
Ratnagiri	83.5	76.1	89	0.80	27.43	—2.80
Mormugao	87.0	75.7	88	1.10	37.43	6 99
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99.4	77.1	78	..	8.24	3.61
Ahmednagar	80.6	72.2	83	0.06	5.48	0.36
Poona	77.8	71.3	83	1.38	15.63	10.95
Sholapur	83.0	72.9	81	..	5.53	0.43
Bijapur	84.3	71.8	78	..	2.00	—1.50
Belgaum	76.8	66.9	95	0.96	10.53	1.79
Ahmedabad	81.5	72.4	86	..	13.12	7.72
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.9	72.9	81	0.33	8.46	3.32
Hyderabad	86.3	74.2	81	..	9.15	4.53
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	82.4	73.7	93	1.23	31.44	—6.72
Calicut	81.8	74.1	99	1.54	32.15	—3.05
Cochin	84.7	74.3	92	1.65	25.03	—6.03
Colombo	86.5	79.6	82	..	7.97	0.23
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.1	79.0	69	..	7.57	2.71
Bellary	91.0	76.5	63	..	5.66	2.97
Cuddapah	99.2	81.0	49	..	1.26	—1.95
Madras	97.0	78.7	75	0.07	1.31	—0.72
Bangalore	80.5	66.5	85	..	6.61	3.62
Coimbatore	87.5	70.5	73	0.04	4.97	3.37
Trichinopoly	98.2	79.2	61	..	1.15	—0.35
Negapatam	94.7	80.7	78	0.15	1.39	—0.03

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 1st July 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme eastern districts and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the extreme north. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal except at Delhi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 2.71 in., Jhansi 0.71 in., Mainpuri 0.59 in., Cawnpore 0.78 in., and Allahabad 0.83 in. Skies are heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect at Jhansi but in excess in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.16 in., of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.86 in., Saugor 0.89 in., Hoshangabad 1.80 in., Khandwa 0.19 in., and Raipur 0.42 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall.

The Konkan.—No telegram has been received from Karwar. Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.44 in., Ratnagiri 0.80 in., and Mormugao 1.10 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local; Poona has had 1.38 in., Belgaum 0.96 in., and Nizamabad 0.33 in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect at most stations.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the increase of rainfall in the United Provinces where it has now been nearly general. Rainfall has been nearly general also on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in the Central Provinces and local in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few light showers have fallen also on the south Madras coast. There has been an increase in the precipitation in Malabar but a decrease in the Konkan, the Deccan and the Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in the Central and the United Provinces, local in the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and the east Punjab. A few showers may occur in east Rajputana.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their baro-

The readings of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 1st July 1915, was 29.690 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 30 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .135 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water: Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in	Low Water: Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth. on Still. ft.	in
	July.					July				
TH.	1	m	1 59	24	10	1	m	7 51	16	2
			2 31a	29	0			8 33a	17	6
FR.	2	m	2 51	26	3	2	m	8 37	17	6
			3 10a	28	0			9 40a	17	8
SAT.	3	m	3 44	25	8	3	m	9 22	18	10
			3 48a	27	9			10 28a	18	0
SUN.	4	m	4 40	25	0	4	m	10 10	20	1
			4 27a	26	0			11 17a	18	2
MO.	5	m	5 44	24	6	5		11 8a	21	2
			6 9a	23	2					
TU.	6	m	7 1	24	6	6	m	0 8	18	4
			5 57a	24	6			7 31a	21	10
W.	7	m	8 27	24	9	7	m	1 1	18	3
			7 0a	24	2			1 50a	21	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset.
,, 1 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 2 (Friday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 3 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 6m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 4 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 6m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 5 (Monday)	,, 6h. 6m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 6 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 7m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 7 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 7m.	,, 7h. 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Perigee, June 26th, 7-6h. a.m.; Full Moon, 27th, 9h 57-4m. a.m.; Last Quarter, July 4th, 11h. 24-2m. a.m.; Apogee, 8th, 4-3h. p.m.; New Moon, 12th, 3h. 0-8m. p.m.; First Quarter, 20th, 2h. 38-8m. a.m.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, June 30th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..		12,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			38,000
" Sales of East Indian	..	..	..
" Imports	..	..	38,000
Mid. Americans	..	..	5.22d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	..	..	7.45d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	..	9.33
" "	Oct.	..	9.77
New York Official noon call	July	..	9.36
"	Oct.	..	9.80
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	..	9.16
" "	Oct.	..	9.58

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 30th.

Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	38,000

FUTURE DILIVERY PRICES

Months.	Previous closing price.	To day's price.
June	5.13	5.13
June-July	5.12	5.12
July-Aug.	5.12	5.12
Aug.-Sept.	5.23	5.22
Sept.-Oct.	5.31	5.30
Oct.-Nov.	5.39	5.38
Nov.-Dec.	5.44	5.43
Dec.-Jan.	5.49	5.48
Jan.-Feb.	5.55	5.54
Feb-March	5.59	5.58
March-April	5.64	5.63
April-May.	5.67	5.66
May-June	5.70	5.69

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jnne 30th,

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June	5.13	5.10
June-July	5.12	5.10
July-Aug.	5.12	5.11
Aug.-Sep.	5.23	5.22
Sep.-Oct.	5.31	5.30
Oct.-Nov.	5.39	5.38
Nov.-Dec.	5.44	5.43
Dec.-Jan.	5.49	5.48
Jan.-Feb.	5.55	5.54
Feb.-March	5.59	5.58
March-April	5.64	5.63
April-May	5.67	5.66
May-June	5.70	5.69
June-July	..	5.72
July-Aug.	..	5.75

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 30th.

Bengal M. G.	..	..	3.90d.
" "	..	..	4.05d.
[illegible]ura	..	..	4.20d.
"	..	..	4.40d.
"	..	..	4.55d.
"	..	..	4.70d.
[illegible]. G. Oomra	..	..	4.40d.
[illegible]e " "	..	..	4.70d.
Good Broach ..	..	..	4.80d.
F. G. "	..	..	4.95d.
Fine "	..	..	5.10d.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, June 30th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 10,00,000

Rs. 30,000 were allotted to Calcutta Rs. 30,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1-3 15/16

(Min. Rate) Received full.

Above that rate in full.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs. 4,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 10,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 30th.

Day s Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	5,000
" Exports to Great Britain	}	Nil
" " to Continent		
Futures at New York July	.. ..	9.34
Previous closing price	.. ..	9.32
Futures at New York Oct.	.. ..	9.78
Previous closing price	.. ..	9.74
Spot Cotton at New York	.. ..	9.60
Previous price	.. ..	9.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	.. ..	9.00
Previous price	.. ..	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July	.. ..	9.15
Previous price	.. ..	9.14
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	.. ..	9.54
Previous price	.. ..	9.55
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	7½
Demand Bills	.. .. ..	4.76.35
Silver Commercial Bars	.. ..	48

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 30th.

Bar Silver Spot	22⅞
Closing Tone of Silver :—Absence of buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅛
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4¼
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅞
" " " 6 " ..	5⅛
Interest day to day loans	1⅛
" 7 day market loans	2⅛
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £639,000.	
Exchange on London at Paris fcs.	27.12

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, June 29th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar unchanged.

[illegible]ed Calcutta June-July Buyers 53 3

London, June 30th.

WHEAT

[illegible]. No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-[illegible]llers, 52/9

[illegible]2lbs. C.I.F. June- 52/9

[illegible]492 lbs. C.I.F. 52/6

TONE:—Quiet.

F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June sellers. 52/3

TONE:—Quiet.

Bombay White June- Paid 53/3

Wheat Club No. 2, June sellers 52/3

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60lbs. Nominal.

Barletta Russo 62½lbs.—Nominal

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal.

Victorian. Nominal.

New South Wales. Nominal.

Karachi Barley 34/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore June-July, sellers 51

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July 55/3

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July; 51/6

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July, sellers 58

Calcutta Linseed July-August paid 54/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) August-September paid 49/6 to 50

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-August Hull Buyers £8-7-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£81¾
Copper Braziers	£105
Yellow Metal.	13½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke, 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English Best Selected Copper	94½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£22-10-0
Hard Spelter	65

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value	25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October	18/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	18/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta August-October	21/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. August-October	21/4½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July Buyers	2/7½
Ceylon Rubber July-Sept. sellers	2/5 3/4

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, June 30th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow,	36/6
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow,	37

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 1.

The market this morning was steady with New Broach at 238. There is very little inclination to do any business until the receipt of two condition Bureau reports which is due here to-morrow.

At Colaba the market was rather firmer New Broach beeing quoted at 238½ but very little business has been reported throughout the day. Ready cotton was in poor demand. We quote:—

Fine Broach, July 215.

Fine Bengal, July 164.

Fine Khamgaum Akola, July 189.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach, April 238½.

Fully Good Bengal, January 180½.

Fine Khamgaum Akola, January 208.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine. F.G	Good. Delivery.
M. G. Broach	.. 237½	Apr.25'16
M. G. "	216	July 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	185 179½ ..	Jan. 25'16
H G Rajputana (Ry terms)	.. .. ..	..
M. G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	.. .. ..	..
M.G. Khandesh	.. .. ..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm:.	207/8	Jan 25'16
H G Bhagalkote ..	.. .. ..	..
H G Bijapur	.. .. ..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	.. .. ..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	.. .. ..	..
M. G. Nagpore ..	.. .. ..	..
M. G Yeotmal ..	.. .. ..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	.. .. ..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	.. .. ..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm. Fair staple ..	189/0	July 1915
Saw Ginned Dhar war	 208	Do.
H. G. Westerns ..	 180	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	 187	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	 210	Do.
M. G. Compta ..	 209	Do.
M. G. Bengals ..	163	Do

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 30th June, 1915:—

Cotton	3,550 Bales.
Wheat	17,890 cwts.
Linseed	4,153 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	842 "
Ginjellyseed	26 "
Poppyseed	48 "
Groundnuts	2,454 "
Castorseed	5,460 "
Rice	53,874 "
Myrabollams	725 "
Cottonseed	3,373 "
Mowraseed	368 "
Gram	2,179 "
Joowar	915 "
Barley	148 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.

White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-9, R. D. per cwt.

White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-5, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 7-5, B. T. per cwt.

Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 8-4-6, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.

Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-2, B. T. per cwt.

Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-3, B.T. per cwt

Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.

Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 7-3, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 7-5, R. D. per cwt.

Groundnuts.

Bold ..... Rs. 34, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Council Bills:—Only Rs. 30,000 were applied for in Demand at 1s. 3 15-16d. Next week Ten lakhs are again on offer.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 27-32d.

to 1s. 3 1/8.

T. T. Forward ... 1s. 3 7-8d. p.m. 5th July.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 3-16d. Aug.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	184 nominal
60 d-s Hong Kong	131½
Do. Shanghai	168
60 d-s Yokohama	151½

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London is unchanged at 22 7/8 for spot delivery.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-0
Autsralian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-11-0
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-2-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 1.

The Cotton Mill Share Market did not display any fluctuations to-day though the business recorded during the course of the day was on a fairly moderate scale. The characteristic feature of Tata Iron and Steel shares was that in consequence of the re-appearance of certain vague rumours the "Lull" operators of a nervous nature began to unload their holding and as a result the rates gave way and the closing tone was slippery.

In Mill shares David's improved to Rs. 552½, Fazulbhai stood steady at Rs. 392½. Standards were quoted at Rs. 972½.

Madhavji kept steady at Rs. 1,145.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 260, Currimbhai at Rs. 174, Crescent at Rs. 86½ and Indore Malwas at Rs. 180.

Indian Dyeing and Bleaching shares improved to Rs. 125.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,657½.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 204 x. d.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 126, Tapti Valleys at Rs. 560, Gujarat/Ry. shares at Rs. 100 x. d. (old issue)

Central Bank of India shares were in request at Rs. 184.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed from Rs. 101½ to Rs. 103. Deferred shares opened at Rs. 190, improved to Rs. 193 but closed at Rs. 189½.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,110.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. N[illegible] was reported in the vicinity of Rs. 91 7/8 [illegible] 4 per cent. City Municipal Bond[illegible] were placed at Rs. 99.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 1.

On Wednesday the market for jute shares opened weaker and lower rates were accepted, the improvement of last evening not being maintained. Before the close there was some improvement and the stocks again fluctuated upwards.

The shares with the exception of bazar stocks ruled very firm with a hardening tendency. Coals attracted very little attention, the business transacted in these securities being quite unimportant.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 11-4; Bhalgora 20/8; Budreechock 8/10; South Govindpur 7-10; Union 13/8.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 197; Auckland (ord) 122; Barnagore 91; Belvedere (ord) 159; Clive 76/8; Delta (ord) 231; Empire 13/8; Fort Gloster (ord) 280; Howrah (ord) 158; Kamarhatty (ord) 194-8; Kanknarrah (ord) 300; Soorah (ord) 115.

Tea:—Chinchona 325; North-western Cachar 229; Seajuli 23/12; Tirrihannah 26-8.

Miscellaneous:—India General (ord) 137/8.

Government paper, three and a half per cent., was quoted at Rs. 91/10 to 91.12 and small lots were done at 92 to 92.12.

INDIAN WHEAT EXPORTS

RETURNS FOR APRIL AND MAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 1.

The following wheat returns are published by the Department of Statistics:—During the two months April and May, 1915, the exports of wheat on Government account amounted to 94,000 tons, of which 27,000 tons were shipped to the United Kingdom and 67,000 tons to Gibraltar for orders. Exports on private account in the two months amounted to 216,000 tons, of which 19,100 tons went to the United Kingdom, 2,500 tons to France and insignificant quantities were exported to Aden, Hongkong and Mauritius.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was general and beneficial rain during the week ending 29th June 1915, throughout the Presidency proper, but more is needed in Kaira and Belgaum. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation is progressing in Sind, Gujarat and the Konkan. Sowing continues generally. Insects damaged kharif seedlings in two talukas of Upper Sind Frontier. The supply of fodder was adequate except in one taluka and two mahals of Karachi, five talukas of Thar and Parkar, two of Nawabshah and Hyderabad and one of Larkana. Agricultural stock was in good condition, but there was deficiency of stock in two talukas and one petha of Poona. Supply of water for drinking generally adequate. Water for irrigation was deficient in Sind. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in Sind and Gujarat, but were generally steady elsewhere.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 29th June, should be regarded as a half weather working day for vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks. It has also been decided that Tuesday 29th June, should be considered as a non-weather working day in the stream.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 30th June, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE

INSURANCE AND THE WAR.

CHAIRMAN'S INTERESTING STATEMENT

At the annual meeting of the Norwich Union Mutual Office.

The General Manager read the following report upon the operations of the 107th year of the society's existence:—

Ordinary Life Business.—The proposals received during the year numbered 11,339 for £6,176,719, of which 1846 for £1,207,860 were declined or not completed, while 9493 policies were issued, insuring £4,968,859 and carrying new premiums of £187,467. The net new business retained by the society at its own risk was £4,643,525, of which £2,857,193 was effected within the United Kingdom, as against £2,794,738 in 1913.

Leasehold and Capital Redemption Insurances.—In addition to the above, the society received the sum of £9766 9s. 7d. as premiums for leasehold and capital redemption insurances completed during the year.

The income for the yeari was £2,217,658 9s. 3d., and the outgoings (including a provision for every outstanding claim) £1,275,397 17s. 6d. The difference, £941,660 11s. 9d., constitutes the increase in the funds which at the close of the year amounted to £12,886,762 1s. 7d. The interest, dividends, &c., received during the year amounted to £531,399 18s. 7d., the return on the mean funds, including all unproductive assets, being £4 7s. 6d. per cent. before, or £4 2s. per cent., after, deduction of income tax. The amount of the Scottish Imperial Fund at the close of the year was £669,897 1s. 9d., making a total for the two funds of £13,556,659 3s. 4d.

During the year 912 policies became claims by death as against 798 in 1913. The sum payable (including bonuses) was £570,772 13s., which amount has been shown by the usual mortality investigation to be £74,196 less than the sum expected. In addition there were 432 claims for £160,820 8s. 11d. by survivance.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—When we met a year ago a jubilant note could not well fail to be in evidence in our proceedings. We were then considering the many signs of prosperity which presented themselves at the close of the first half of our current quinquennial valuation period, and I had the satisfaction of drawing your attention to some notable figures—to a new business for instance far in excess even of our own previous record, to a specially light mortality experience, and perhaps, most satisfactory of all, to the fact that we had so well stood the strain of two and a-half years' shrinkage of Stock Exchange values. Though fully justified in describing the year 1913 as gloomy and depressing from a financial stand-point I was able to point out that the values of our Stock Exchange securities stood at only £100,000 below the values of June, 1911. Reading my remarks of last year in light of the upheaval due to this desolating war, I do not feel there is one direction in which I might now have considered it desirable to modify what I then said as to our relative prosperity. I do not propose to trouble you with any general remarks on the European situation, or to attempt to forecast what may yet be in store for the nation or for its financial institutions. All I will say is that I believe no group of financial institutions in the world is better eqipped than the great life offices of the United Kingdom to meet the most severe of strains. Reserve strength and caution have been the watchwords of offices such as the Norwich Union—we have been told that, in reserving for our liabilities on the basis of valuation at 2½ per cent., we have been going too far in the direction of caution, but you will agree that at a time such as we are now passing through we have our reward in the confidence shown by the insuring and investing public.

CONFIDENCE AND SATISFACTION.

Coming now to the report and accounts before you, these I think afford ground for quiet confidence and relative satisfaction. Keeping in view the financial and commercial paralysis of the later months of 1914, and also bearing in mind the large number of our field workers—our younger branch managers, inspectors, agents—who have so devotedly given their services to the country, one might have expected to find our new business figures in common with those of almost all other offices, far short of our notable record of 1913. Instead of that you will notice that our home net total of new business was the splendid figure of £2,857,193—actually £62,455 more than the record of 1913. That speaks volumes for the soundness of the position in which our organisation stood at the outbreak of war, and also for the esteem in which the society is held by the thoughtful insuring public.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN BUSINESS.

As you are aware, we do a fair volume of colonial and foreign business on cautious lines, and at rates and on terms appropriate to the conditions of the areas operated in. At a time like the present such business inevitably is curtailed. Our observation goes to show that, from a life insurance standpoint, the Colonies have felt the pinch of war as acutely as the mother country, while so far as the Continent of Europe is concerned, business, of course, is practically at a standstill. We have never touched business in Germany or Austria, and, so far as enemy countries are concerned our interest was limited to a general agency in the hands of a leading British commercial house in Constantinople. To the best of my knowledge, no policy holder in Turkey is, or is likely to be, a belligerent. In Paris we have an excellent and important agency organisation, and were also represented in Antwerp, but it will be a satisfaction to you to know that in both places we are protected in the matter of war risk. Looking to the continental principle of universal military service, our policy conditions were drawn with special care, with the result that many policies are now in a state of suspense or forfeiture the assured, in fact, bearing their own war risk, while in cases in which the society is carrying the risk, substantial extra premiums have been collected.

THE EXPENSE RATIO.

The next point to which I wish specially to draw your attention is the subject of the expenditure at which our large business has been obtained and handled during the year. When I tell you that in the case of the many members of our staffs throughout the country who are on war service we are arranging that their incomes in no way suffer, you might naturally expect to see our expense ratio higher rather than lower than that of 1913. It will, therefore, be a satisfaction to you to know that it works out at the low figure of 13.8 per cent., which is substantially below what ruled even in the days when our new business activities were for less notable than they have been during the last quarter of a century. The expense ratio of the Life section of our fund is no less than 1½ per cent. below that of 1913. I give you these figures, not with any thought of suggesting a claim to greater intrinsic economy of management in 1914 than in its predecessors, but just as a convincing proof of what I have so often impressed on you, viz., that our business has always been conducted with rigid economy, having due regard to the relative volume of new business transacted year by year. It is the new business which costs, and inevitably while our new business progressed so rapidly the conventional test of ratio between total premiums and total expenditure—a test which treats the acquisition of new business and the mechanical collection of renewal premiums on the same

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would have been far smaller than
I have mentioned. In connection with
subject of shrinkage—let us trust of te
rary shrinkage—you may recollect that
June, 1911, when our total funds were th
millions less than now, our very handso
bonus distribution was made after an actu
writing down of funds to the extent of mo
than a quarter of a million.

SUMMARY OF THE YEAR.

To sum up, 1914 was a year unparalleled in the previous history of Great Britain, but at a meeting such as this, viewing the year simply from the standpoint of the prosperity of this great institution, I think you will agree that we have fared relatively well, and that I was justified at the outset of my remarks in speaking of our accounts as affording ground for confidence and satisfaction. It is no light achievement in such a year to have transacted in the United Kingdom a business actually larger even than our own previous great record, at a cost less even than our previous measure of rigid economy. I have been glancing at one of our general manager's numerous war publications, and am struck by the soundness of the advice that, subject of course to the paramount claims of war finance, it would seem to be a wise policy on the part of the average private investor to forget temporarily all about ordinary forms of accumulation, and to apply every possible pound towards life insurance as the one direct means of creating capital at such a time for the protection of dependents, and also as a means of counteracting the war shrinkage of existing investments. That is good advice to yourselves in the direction of further life insurance, and I hope also you will not fail to pass it on to all friends who ought, like yourselves, to enjoy the comfort of a substantal Norwich Union policy in this time of stress.

THE STAFF AND WAR SERVICE.

Before I sit down I am sure you would wish me to convey to all, both from head office and branches who have given their services to the country at this time, our warm appreciation of their patriotism. From the head office alone we have been able to release 33 for active service, while 24 are serving with the Red Cross. I should like also to express to the whole staff at Norwich and elsewhere, from the highest to the lowest our sense of the devotion with which those who have been obliged to stay at home have undertaken the heavy burden thrown upon them by the departure of so many of their colleagues. They have faced the burden without a murmur, and have carried on the work of this great office with a hearty good will which is none the less patriotic because it is not under the glare of the limelight.

Sir Peter Eade seconded the motion and remarked that they had every reason to be satisfied with the position in which they found themselves, and that the report they were able to publish must increase the confidence of the public in the society.

The motion was carried.

OPIUM SALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 30.

At the seventh opium sale to be held on Tuesday next, thirty-two chests from the Patna factory, and eight hundred and eight chests from the Ghazipur factory, all uncertified, will be offered. The general conditions of the sale will be as usual, both one lot of Patna and one lot of Benares will consist of two and three chests respectively at the July and August sales. From September Ghazipur factory opium only will be sold.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Akola and Mid-India Spinning and Weaving Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Canada Building, 3 p.m.

Public Lecture by Mr. A.L.D. Magnn in English on "Earnest Brotherhood and the Result." Hall of the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, July 3.

P. and O. Co's s.s. Salsette with English Mails due at 10 a.m.

Cricket Matches: Bombay Gymkhana, "A" Team vs. Elphinstone College; Bombay Gymkhana "B" Team vs. Bhatia Mitra Mandal.

MONDAY, July 5.

Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m.

Municipal Corporation.

St. George's Nursing Association Annual General Meeting, Killick Building, Home Street, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 6.

Improvement Trust Meeting.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, per extra steamer Queda will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 7.

Bombay Native General Library, Annual Meeting, Framji Cowasji Institute Hall, 6-15 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Standing Committee Meeting 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, July 2.

PRACTICE SHOOT.

1. There will be a practice shoot at the Colaba Range on Saturday afternoon next, the 3rd inst. from 4 p.m.

TOWN HALL DRILL.

2. Town Hall Drill will commence from Tuesday evening next, the 6th inst. from 6 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

LECTURES.

3. Members are reminded that the first lecture of the season will be given after dinner on Wednesday next, the 7th inst. at Pyrks Resturant, Apollo Bunder.

COMMANDING OFFICER'S PARADE.

4. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-15 a.m. (punctually) on Thursday morning next, the 8th inst. (weather permitting) Dress.—Khaki Regimental Saddles.

STANLEY REED, Lt.-Colonel,
Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

July 2.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

154. Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during July. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets, Havresacks and Waterbottles.
3 days 1st to 3rd July, "E" Coy.' 1 N.-C. O. and 4 men per day.
6 days 4th to 9th July, "F" Coy., 1 N.-C. O. and 4 men per day.
7 days 10th to 16th July, "G" Coy., 1 N.-C. O. and 4 men per day.
2 days 17th to 19th July, "B" Coy., 1 N.-C. O. and 4 men per day.
5 days 20th to 24th July, "C" Coy., 1 N.-C. O. and 4 men per day.
3 days 25th to 27th July, "A" Coy., 1 N.-C. O. and 4 men per day.
4 days 28th to 31st July, "E" Coy., 1 N.-C. O. and 4 men per day.

198. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
"E" Company.—Saturday, 3rd, Sunday, 4th, and Monday, 5th instant.
"F" Company.—Tuesday 6th, Wednesday 7th, Thursday 8th, Friday 9th, Saturday 10th and Sunday 11th instant.
Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N.-C. Officers and men daily.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB

By kind permission of Colonel F. W. Bonnerjee, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening, the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.
March—"El Abanico" ..... Javaboyes.
Three Dances from Tom Jones—(1) "Morris Dance" (2) "Govotte" (3) "Jig" ..... German.
Valse—"Brund" ..... Xerier.
Fantasia—"Un Reve" ..... Delaiosse.
Pfeif Lied—"O Come my Love" ..... Strauss.
Selection—"The Duchess of Dantzic"...Caryll.
Two Step—"You're here and I'm here" ..... Kern.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A clinical meeting of the Union will be held on Sunday next at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. N. Powell & Co.'s building at Lamington Road.

Dr. V. N. Bhajekar F.R.C.S.E., will show (1) a specimen of Sesotal growth (2) a specimen of Osteoma of the capula (3) a case of Tetanus (gunshot injury) (4) a case of Infantile Paralysis after 16 years (5) other cases and specimens if available.

Dr. A. K. Contractor M.D., M.R.C.P., will show an Adeno-Sarcoma (neck) treated successfully by X Rays.

Dr. S. P. Kapadia L.M. & S., will read short notes on Infantile Paralysis and show cases of the same.

YOUNG DEBATORS' ASSOCIATION.

The first anniversary of the above Association will be performed on Sunday, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), in the hall of Hira Baug, under the presidentship of Mr. T. A. Kulkarni.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

No cases of plague or cholera occurred in Bombay on Wednesday. One attack and one death from small-pox were registered during the day. The total mortality from all causes was 50, as compared with 79 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 75 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,672, out of which 14 were found to be plague stricken.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Moulabux Fouzdar, a mason, residing on the third floor of a house in Masjid Lane, reports the theft of a trunk containing seven currency notes and ornaments and clothing, collectively valued at Rs. 837, which he says, was stolen during his and his wife's absence on Wednesday.

Pundlik Narayen, a goldsmith, reports the theft of a small wooden box, containing ornaments of the value of Rs. 316, from his shop at Cheera Bazaar during his absence on Wednesday.

MAHOMEDAN WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue yesterday, touching the death of Mariam, a Mahomedan woman, aged about 35, residing with her husband and children in a chawl at Haines Road. A witness deposed that the deceased and her husband had been quarrelling every second or third day. On Wednesday morning the deceased went out with her children, but returned shortly after, and was seen eating opium. She was then removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she subsequently died. An opium vendor stated that the deceased had bought half a tola of opium, worth four annas, from him on Wednesday, saying it was wanted for her children.

A verdict of suicide by opium was recorded, and a rider was added that the jurors were of opinion that it should not be possible for any unauthorised person to purchase such a large quantity of opium.

POSTING HOURS FOR HOMEWARD MAIL

As the Homeward English Mail Steamer will, with effect from the 4th instant, leave Bombay on Sundays, the latest hours of posting for the English Mail at the Bombay General Post Office and its Town Sub Offices will be as under:—

Saturdays:—Foreign Money Orders.—4-30 p.m., at both G. P. O. and sub-offices; Registered Letters.—6-30 p.m., at G. P. O. and 5-30 p.m., at sub-offices; Parcels.—6-30 p.m., at G. P. O. and 5 p.m., at sub-offices.

Sundays:—Unregistered Articles.—Bombay G. P. O.—12 Noon; Kalbadevi, Mandvi, Girgaon, Colaba, Umarkhadi, Muzagon, Byculla, Grant Road, Malabar Hill, Jacob Circle, Parel, Crawford Market, Apollo Bunder, Apollo Street, and Secretariat—11 a.m.; Dadar and Fergusson Road—10-45 a.m.; Bandra, Mahim, Dharavi and Matunga—10-30 a.m.; Mumbadevi, Thakurdwar, Jumma Masjid, Parbhai Mohalla, Prince's Dock, Masjid, Khoja Street, Chaupati, S. Venkateshwar Press, Cumballa Hill, Tardeo, Falkland Road, Victoria Gardens, Clare Road, Siwri and Wadi—10 a.m.; B. Laboratory, Parbhadevi, Wadala and Sion—9-30 a.m.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY'S GIFT.

The commission agents of the Asiatic Petroleum Company have collected among themselves about Rs. 7,000 to present an ambulance car to the Government, the list of contributions being headed by Mr. J. F. Madan, of Calcutta, representing about nine agencies with Rs. 501. The cost of the upkeep of the car will be paid by the Asiatic Petroleum Company until the war ends.

WEATHER IN BOMBAY.

The whole of yesterday saw a refreshing break in the monsoonish conditions of the city. Towards the early morning there was, indeed, an indication that the day would be a wet one. At midday, however the clouds disappeared and those who ventured out in their warm clothes and raincoats afterwards repented having done so. A number of "Terriers" who were out complained of the heat. The afternoon was cloudy but there was no rainfall.

From letters received from the coast towns of the Konkan it appears that there is some likelihood of the heavy downpour of the week-end doing damage to the seedlings, and that in many places the sowings have been completely washed away. The break it is expected, would be useful in helping re-sowing.

A weather prophet expressed an opinion that the heavy fall would affect the tail-end of the monsoon which might fail when the crops urgently needed it.

COLLAPSE OF A WALL.

A wall of a three-storeyed house, situated in Temker Street, and belonging to Ibrahim Jeeviaji, came down on Wednesday night on account of the rain. Fortunately, however, nobody was injured, as the building was an old one and the tenants had vacated.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24hours to 8a.m. of 1st July 1915.	Total since Junels 1915.	June 1st to 1st July	
			1914.	1913.
Colaba [Observatury] ..	0.44	40.22	16.69	25.81
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.38	37.07	18.64	29.63
Esplanade[Gokuldas Tej. Hosp.]	0.39	38.07	17.94	39.54
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.24	42.91	19.01	32.32

"INSANE STATISTICS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—It is my pleasing duty, on behalf of the community, publicly to convey to you the expression of our sincere thanks for your very able defence of the unjust attack by the Surgeon-General of Madras in your splendid editorial of to-day, which has undoubtedly most effectually given the quietus to all his misleading and erroneous statements and has, in addition, shattered his position before the observant public. The closely-reasoned and illuminating editorial, which it was quite a pleasure to peruse, stands unchallangeable in every possible particular, and constitutes indisputable evidence of the fact that you have beaten him on his own ground. The worthy doctor would have been rather chary of making such treacherous statements in his Administration Report to Government, had he had the faintest idea that the "Bombay Chronicle" would have given the public so clear an exposition of the question in all its bearings. Statements made in Government reports are required to be fully capable of complete vindication, whereas in this case you have fully proved his allegations to be absolutely baseless, and therefore unworthy of the slightest credence. The general public are indebted to you for the interesting information contained in your editorial.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. K.

June 30th, 1915.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY.

DRAFT LETTER TO GOVERNMENT ADOPTED.

SIR IBRAHIM ON PAREL ROAD SCHEMES.

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Hall, when Mr. Phiroze Sethna presided.

Before proceeding with the business of the day, Mr. Sethna, referring to the Golden Jubilee of the Municipal Corporation, which came into existence on the 1st July 1865, said:—It is not often that we hold our meeting on the 1st July. It is a strange coincidence that without any special arrangements, but in the ordinary course of business, we have met to-day—the 1st July—a day when we are entering into the second half of the century. Quite recently there had been references as to what the Corporation had been doing during the last 50 years. There may be an occasion for similar references. But I should like to express a wish, in which I hope all of you will join, and join heartily, that the Corporation may continue its onward course, and have opportunities to exhibit the same zeal in the future as it has done in the past. And that at the end of the next 50 years, the record of our doings, may be such that it would be unrivalled in progress and prosperity, which would thus place the city of Bombay in a position to rank with the healthiest and most beautiful cities of the world.

DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The Corporation then proceeded to consider the Report of the Committee appointed by its resolution of the 16th July 1914, to report on the letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 4479, dated the 5th June 1914, forwarding the Report of the Bombay Development Committee, together with a summary of the recommendations made by it. The Committee submitted a draft reply to Government on the subject and recommended that it be adopted by the Corporation.

The Report of the Committee, with the minutes of Mr. Wacha and others and the draft letter to Government have already appeared in our previous issues.

Mr. Cowasji Jehanghir, in moving the adoption of the Report and the draft letter, said that the President had just alluded to the Golden Jubilee of Corporation, and on that very jubilee day, they had met to discuss a Report on the future development of the City of Bombay. During the last 50 years, the population of the City had increased, the number of houses had increased, and the Corporation had discussed every possible question affecting the expansion of the City and removal of its slums. They all re-echoed the sentiments expressed by the President, and hoped that the period of the next 50 years would be a prosperous one, and that there would be an all round increase.

Continuing Mr. Cowasji said that every member present regretted very much the absence of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta on this occasion. He had taken considerable interest in the development of the city during his long career of over 45 years as a member of the Corporation, and was associated with the Hon. Mr. Hill, in drawing up the Report of the Government Committee.

MAHIM AND TOWN PLANNING.

Continuing Mr. Cowasji, observed, that the Report before them agreed with the Report of the Bombay Development Committee appointed by Government. There was a minute by Mr. Wacha who had taken a prominent part in the affairs of the City; it was not a minute of dissent, but agreed with it in toto, but he embodied in the minute his criticisms. Sir Pherozeshah proposed to omit the words "at least" from the paragraph regarding recommendation 11 as he was opposed to any larger project of reclamation. The Corporation as a whole might not be in favour of large reclamation schemes. Then Sir Pherozeshah had expressed an opinion that he had reason to believe that the local opinion as to the opposition for the extension of the Town Planning Act to Mahim was fictitious and proceeded from certain interested parties. Whether there was opposition or not, and whether it was real or not, Mr. Cowasji did not wish to express an opinion. Mr. Wacha had also recorded the following minute on the subject of Mahim opposition:—

What is Mahim's "local opposition." Who are the opponents? I know there was a kind of petition by some residents. What is the nature of the opposition? What is the position of those who oppose? I think no such matter as so-called "local opposition" exists. Whatever may be meant by that indefinite phrase it must never be listened to. Perhaps when we care to roughly enquire into this opposition we may find that it is the cry of a handful of interested folk who are generally very busy setting up the ears of the ignorant and the credulous.

DR. JAVLE'S REPLY.

This had elicited the following reply from Dr. Javle:—

They may now safely say 'what is local opposition? Who are the opponents What is the nature of the opposition? We think no such matter as so-called local opposition exists. Whatever may be meant by that indefinite phrase it must never be listened to. On the authority of Mr. Wacha they may now safely refuse to make any inquiry for they can now safely say that even if "we care to roughly enquire into this opposition" we may find that it is "the cry of a handful of interested folk." It is very interesting to note that in the opinion of Mr. Wacha "local opposition" is an indefinite phrase. Probably it connotes nothing. The term does not stand the test of a logical definition and so Mr. Wacha has no faith in 'local opposition." The term "local opposition" being indefinite the term "opponents" loses all its logical significance and so becomes synonymous with the ignorant and the credulous. The term may be indefinite but there are logical jugglers and these ignorant and credulous people fall an easy victim to their jugglery. It is therefore mere waste of time and energy to enquire even roughly into 'local opposition," and to listen to what the opponents have to say. Bureaucracy is dangerous but it does not therefore logically follow that others are equally dangerous simply because they adopt the creed of the Bureaucrats. The danger lies in being a member of Bureaucracy. The sin attaches to the term and not to the creed. That was the creed of Plato also. Here is Mr. Wacha and here is his creed and the advocates of Bureaucracy must congratulate themselves on having secured Mr. Wacha on their side.

Mr. Wacha is a wise man. He is old and will not listen to what I have to say. But he has asked certain questions and others may want to know what I have to say. Mr. Wacha opens his second para with a statement that he has no faith in "local opposition." Now Mahim is included in the Town and Island of Bombay. The Town and Island of Bombay is for the purpose of Municipal Administration under the control of the Bombay Municipality, residents of Mahim have therefore a right to expect the Bombay Municipality to discharge its duties towards their own locality in the same way that it does when other wards are concerned. But when the Bombay Municipality shirks off its responsibilities and leaves Mahim to be developed by the Town Planning Act the residents resent this action and hence arises the "local opposition." 'Who are the opponents' is the next question. My answer is all the residents of Mahim are the opponents. The very provisions of the Town Planning Act will convince any member of the Corporation who has not his preconceived notions on the subject and who is not dogmatic that there cannot be a single individual belonging to the middle class who will be a gainer if the Town Planning Act is extended to Mahim. A loser he is, but never a gainer. When you cannot find a single interested individual, the talk of "a handful of interested folk" is mere nonsense. The Town Planning Act will really be a blessing to the rich. The middle class people on the other hand will cease to be property owners. That is their just fear and that is why they oppose the application of the Act to Mahim. Mr. Wacha next says [illegible] was a kind of petition by some residents. To describe an elephant you must see it with your eyes. If you shut your eyes and feel the animal with your hands and chance to catch hold of its legs you will describe an elephant to be something like a big round pillar. The colour of the thing you [illegible] through your specs is the same as that [illegible] your glass. So a petition may be in the form of petition still when you [illegible] the proper frame of mind [illegible] describe it as "a kind of [illegible] residents authorize some [illegible] they have full confidence [illegible] tion. I think that the [illegible] clude 'all' in that they [illegible] sent all. Mr. Wacha's [illegible] what is the nature of [illegible] the opposition was spont[illegible]

Mr. Cowasji, then ex[illegible] that the Town Planning [illegible] ed purposely and delib[illegible] tricts like Mahim. [illegible] considered with great [illegible] whether there was any [illegible] opposition.

Mr. Cowasji moved [illegible] Report, and Dr. Sukhi[illegible] position.

SIR IBRAHIM ON

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim [illegible] that although a member [illegible] he was not able to atte[illegible] and had not therefore [illegible] He was a member of the [illegible] mittee and had appended [illegible] sent to their Report and [illegible] views therein express[illegible] then read the minute re[illegible] of opinion that a heavy [illegible] ments, opening of aven[illegible] roads was not justifi[illegible] cheapening rents, they [illegible] and had an adverse effe[illegible] of the City, which was [illegible] would address the Corp[illegible] ject, when the Parel sch[illegible] for discussion.

DEFINITE CONCLUS[illegible] WANTED.

Mr. Jehangir Petit sa[illegible] prove of the manner in [illegible] had been submitted. as[illegible] take cognizance of the [illegible] ration, and the [illegible] looked ahead of [illegible] be the state of things [illegible] hence. Bearing in mi[illegible] which the city has bee[illegible] was bound to progress[illegible] should have been suppli[illegible] tee with some definite [illegible] specific needs of the cit[illegible] partments for the nex[illegible] to have been enumerate[illegible] have been stated instea[illegible] various schemes, which, [illegible] would be short-lived on[illegible] had been done by Gov[illegible] Improvement Trust, an[illegible] to safeguard the sanita[illegible] city. They had spent [illegible] to spend enormous sums[illegible] avenues and in broaden[illegible]

Continuing Mr. Petit[illegible] port before the Corpor[illegible] it re-echoed the views [illegible] Trust, and said "ditto" [illegible] bay Development Comm[illegible] was of opinion that the[illegible] have formulated scheme[illegible] all evils and nuisances [illegible] in some distant localiti[illegible] stabling of milch cattle [illegible] city, required attention. [illegible] had been created by th[illegible] who were now suggestin[illegible] removal. In respect of [illegible] sive schemes ought to ha[illegible] by the Committee.

Another point on whic[illegible] ed to lay stress was in[illegible] spaces. This matter ha[illegible] neglected. There was n[illegible] sion for recreation and [illegible] Trust, although it had [illegible] spaces in certain localiti[illegible] tain old and well-known [illegible] He specially wished to [illegible] closing of the Marine [illegible] was a great evil and [illegible] never have permitted t[illegible] buildings in the locality [illegible] The Municipality also was to be blamed for not keeping open the Babula Tank ground.

Personally Mr. Petit was of opinion that reclamation ought to be resorted to in a city like Bombay, and this question ought to be referred to a conference of various bodies interested. He was in favour of certain public buildings belonging to Government being removed from their present site. For instance the educational institutions should be removed to a separate site which could be designated "University Settlement," and would have an University atmosphere about it.

The channels of communication, said Mr. Petit, required to be improved. Government was most anxious to reclaim certain low-lying districts, but unfortunately placed every sort of impediment when the question of improving communications came before it. The fines on building sites imposed in Salsette when agricultural land was used for building purposes, was an instance of the impediments placed by Government. Then again Government had not interfered with Railway companies raising their rates for local service.

Mr. Petit continuing said it was very refreshing to see that the Committee had recommended the improvement of communication from Hornby Road to the Ballard Pier. Some time ago several members of the Corporation had spoken against this scheme, and it was a matter of great pleasure to him to see that they had put their signature to this Report.

In conclusion, Mr. Petit suggested that the areas now proposed to be developed should be purchased either by Government, the Trust or the Corporation, and the reclaimed land re-sold at a profit. This would reduce the cost of developing these areas. The schemes of the nature now suggested were prohibitive.

Mr. Jehangir Petit said that generally speaking the Report was sufficiently clear, and the Corporation would do well in adopting it.

THE ETERNAL PENCE.

Mr. Wacha said that he wished Mr. Petit was a member of the Committee, and heard the pros and cons on the issues raised and discussed. He was quite sure that a practical gentleman of business like Mr. Petit would have been sobered by the practical views of the Committee as expressed during the discussion. They were all imaginative, and thought that this and that could be done. But these schemes cost crores of rupees and where was that to come from? Mr. Petit feels for the poor. They had to look ahead to a state of affairs that would come into existence after 15 years or so and not what would be the state of a city 150 years hence. Cities had risen and declined. Surat and Broach in their neighbourhood had their day. Broach was an ancient city and was in its zenith of glory in 1,000 [illegible] What was Bombay and what it is now? [illegible] at will it be if the Euphrates rail[illegible] bai is accomplished and Kara[illegible] portation [illegible] and captures the [illegible] of Bombay [illegible] In that event [illegible] at once more be degenerated to [illegible] place of a fishing village like [illegible]

[illegible] it had asked them to take a broad [illegible] statesmanlike view of the situation. [illegible] the matters referred to by him had [illegible] before the Corporation and Government [illegible] it was a question of the [illegible] pence. They might cry [illegible] the moon, but in this world [illegible] was not possible to get it. Not even [illegible] the civilised countries like England, [illegible] uld they get all they wished for. The [illegible] orporation was a practical body and took [illegible] practical views of things.

Continuing Mr. Wacha said the report of the Bombay Development Committee had considered a large body of evidence on the various points with which it dealt. Sir Pherozeshah was associated with Mr. Hill in all the deliberations of the Committee. Mr. Wacha had read every line of the report, and was of opinion that the recommendations were made on proper lines. They had to look forward to the near future and not 100 years hence. All Indian Corporations ought to proceed slowly, deliberately and cautiously. The whole report was, in Mr. Wacha's opinion, substantially a good one, and he thought that it ought to be adopted.

Dr. Sukhia cordially endorsed the views expressed by Mr. Jehangir Petit.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir having replied, his motion for the adoption of the report and the draft letter to Government was carried.

PAREL ROAD SCHEMES.

The Corporation then proceeded to consider the Report of the Committee, appointed by its Resolution of the 16th July, 1914, to conider the Bombay City Improvement Trust's schemes for widening the Parel Road, known as the Central and Northern street schemes.

The Committee's Report has been published in extenso in our previous issues, together with a minute appended thereto by Mr. Wacha.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved that the Report be adopted, and the President be requested to address the Government in the terms of the Report, and in doing so said that the Report had been unanimously adopted, and he did not think much useful purpose would be served by any elaborate discussion on the main question in issue. Mr. Orr and a majority of the trustees had made up their minds on the carrying out of the two schemes. Under the Improvement Trust Act, the Corporation merely acted as advisers, and Government were entitled under the Act to sanction the schemes if they were so inclined.

Sir Ibrahim, then in course of a very lengthy speech condemned the policy followed by the Improvement Trust in spending large sums on widening roads and creating avenues, at a time when the most needed improvement of slums was neglected. When the present scheme was discussed in the Trust he and the representatives of the Corporation had been over-ruled when they asked for the statistics of the traffic on the present Byculla to Parel section, which would help them in coming to some conclusion as to the need of widening this road. During Mr. Orr's time this information was refused, but when he went on leave and Mr. Hatch took over the chair of the Trust the returns were supplied, and they showed that there was no increase in the traffic, which would justify the Trust spending nearly one crore of rupees on the scheme.

The Corporation had been blamed by Government for the delay in submitting the Report, but the delay, in Sir Ibrahim's opinion, was entirely due to the attitude of the Trust. There was no justification whatever in spending this enormous sum of money in opening out this avenue.

Sir Ebrahim said he was prepared to show that the Trust had entirely neglected to improve insanitary areas and that the health of the City had been neglected. Mr. Orr no doubt was a zealous and able officer but ever since he had taken over the chair of the Trust, he was all for collecting revenues and making roads. The surplus of over 20 lakhs, which ought to have come back to the Corporation, had been utilised by him in roads. Was it wise to spend a crore of rupees in widening the Parel road? The improvement of insanitary areas and the acquirement of slum properties were the primary objects for which the Trust was created.

Sir Ibrahim then pointed out how step by step the proposals for wider and wider roads were formulated. As first roads with a width of 40 to 60 feet were proposed, and then 60 to 80 feet, later on 100 to 120 feet but now Mr. Orr wanted roads 150 feet wide. These roads would have two foot-paths of 20 feet, with alleys of 32 feet on either side. In the centre, Mr. Orr wanted to lay out a park-way with trees and grass, and a road for fast driving. All this might be most desirable, but they were wanting in their duty, when they spent money on such schemes and neglected insanitary areas.

Continuing Sir Ibrahim said, he was prepared to prove to the hilt before any high official the Government might depute to enquire, that the sanitary interests of the city had been neglected. They had been told from time to time that no more money would be spent on roads, but Mr. Orr had delibrately broken that undertaking.

The Hon. Sir Balchandra Krishna seconded Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla's motion.

SLUM LANDLORD.

Mr. Jamsetji Wadia explained that acquiring slum areas in the conditions that prevailed in Bombay, would mean paying the slum landlord 16 annas for his slum.

He was recently reading of the action taken by the Dublin Corporation, which refused to take any notice of their slums and went on opening out new avenues and widening their roads. As a result of this rents in the slum locality went down and later on the slum landlord had no tenant, and was prepared to part with his properly at 4 annas in the rupee. Similarly if they left the slum areas alone for the present and opened out new areas, the slum landlords of Bombay would climb down—why pay him 16 annas now? Paying him 16 annas would mean squandering money over him.

Mr. Wadia suggested the adoption of the Report by the omission of the following sentence from paragraph 18 of the [illegible] port:—

[illegible] gives [illegible] opinion that [illegible] situation, the Committee [illegible] for the time the wid[illegible] should suspend [illegible] that they should, in the [illegible] their available resources to [illegible] ment of a few at least of the [illegible] sanitary areas brought to their [illegible] a decade ago or of such other areas [illegible] Board may consider advisable or expedient to deal with immediately, deferring street schemes until the health of the City has been materially improved.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday, the 8th instant.

Official and Personal.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Fred. B. Taylor as Acting Consul for Norway at Aden, during the absence of Mr. W. Meek, and of Mr. D. Lombardo as Acting Vice-Consul for Italy at Aden, during the absence of Cavalier G. Cecchi.

With the sanction of his Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Archibald Duncan MacPhail as Acting Consul for Norway at Bombay.

Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, I.C.S., (Bombay), is confirmed in the Political Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Lloyd Kennion, his Britannic Majesty's Consul for Arabistan, and Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class and Subordinate Judge of the First Class, within the limits of the Province of Arabistan.

Mr. G. D. French, I.C.S., is appointed to act as First Grade Judge while holding the appointment of Remembrancer of [illegible] Affairs and Secretary to Government, Department, during the absence on [illegible] lege leave of Mr. P. E. Percival, I.C.

The services of Mr. G. Anderson [illegible] fessor of History at the Elphinst[illegible] lege, Bombay, have been placed at [illegible] posal of the Government of Indi[illegible] effect from the 23rd ultimo.

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., is pla[illegible] special duty in connection with the [illegible] ing of Government publications, [illegible] Notes, etc., vice Mr. A. M. Gresw[illegible]

TREATMENT OF ITALIANS IN [illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRO[illegible]

SIR,—With reference to a lett[illegible] appeared in your to-day's issue [illegible] ed "Treatment of Italians [illegible] I beg to call the attention of [illegible] pondent to the fact that both [illegible] telegrams and Post Parcel Service, [illegible] from Italy, have been suspended by the *Italian Government* since the 23rd of M[illegible] when a Royal decree was signed accordingly.—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER ITALIAN [illegible]

Bombay, July 1st.

The death took on Wednesday [illegible] at Cawnpore of Rao Debi Pras[illegible] member of the Bar, Municipal [illegible] and ex-Chairman of the Munic[illegible] as well as President of the [illegible] Mahamandal. The courts and [illegible] offices were closed as a mark [illegible] the deceased.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, July 2, 1915.

GERMANY AND THE U. S.

A telegram which we publish to-day seems to indicate the possibility of the United States and Germany having arrived at a sort of compromise on the question of submarining merchantmen. It states that the American Government are now notifying the German Admiralty of the time of departure of every passenger ship and the hours it is likely to traverse the war zone, in order to prevent attacks on American ships. The implication of this is that the German Government made the suggestion to Washington that the two countries might come to an amicable arrangement by which the United States would keep the German Admiralty informed of the exact movements of all American vessels and the latter would undertake to transmit such information to their submarines with instructions to act upon them carefully, with a view to avoid any attack on such vessels this as a satisfaction mands would be a the whole position President Wilson's since the latter are app ed by the German party now reinforced by the State, we have no doubt it a good enough reason not policy laid down in their notes to Germany to its logic sion and incur the risk of a diplomatic relations. The arra provides for a very limited protection,—it would not have the Americans on board the Lusi for instance,—and it depends on doubtful ability of the German Admir ty to convey these detailed instructio all their submarines operating in the "war zone." But we have no doubt it will satisfy Washington, eager to escape from a position of a somewhat invidious character. Germany recognised that the safest treatment to accord to President Wilson's latest Note was to sit on it, until it has been made quite clear that Washington does not mean to do anything.

President Wilson's Government, of course, is in a very difficult position as we have often pointed out. In the first place it has to reckon against the strong German element in the population of the United States, and the undoubted impression which the German propaganda has made upon a large section of the population that is not German. Consequently every German Note that goes to Washington makes a more or less successful appeal to a large section of the American people against its own Government, and a section which is drawn principally from the party which sent President Wilson and Mr. Bryan to the Capitol. A number of New York journals, whose opinions are largely quoted in the English press, are in the habit of making highly misleading statements as to the state of American opinion. Shortly after the Lusitania affair the "New York Tribune" gave vent to the following wholly admirable expression of its feelings:—

> Let no German mistake the temper of the American people; let no German high or low misunderstand the new vision which has come to our citizens in the days which they have stood beside the murdered fellow citizens.
>
> Whether we now join in the war, whether we now draw the sword henceforth and until the destruction of those who today dominate Germany, the American people will look upon the nations who are fighting the Germans as allies. They will hope and pray for their success. Many millions will regret that no American soldiers are in those lines doing America's part in the battle to defend civilisation.
>
> Let none mistake this fact. A wild beast is loose in the world, a creature combining the ferocity of the animal with the lust of the degenerate human. The struggle is not a struggle of nations: it is a battle between civilisation and barbarism. A German victory would mean the destruction of all we hold best in our national life.

Many other American journals said the same sort of thing, but that does not alter the fact that American finance is largely controlled by pro-Germans, who did their best to prevent gold going from New York to London early in the war, and can play a great part in preventing a breach with Germany now, and that in addition to the full-blooded Germans, who are such an influential portion of the American population, there is a large number of Americans of mixed blood, who have been fully persuaded by German propaganda to believe that England is the monster and not Germany. The grounds of their belief do not of course bear investigation but like the Pope, who has fallen into the fatuous moral error of setting the British blockade of foodstuffs against such atrocities as that of the Lusitania, they do not investigate. Now that the first burst of anti-American feeling in Germany has had its run, the more balanced leaders of German opinion are beginning to realise what an asset this sympathy of so large a section of the American people has been to them and may be in the future, and we find German publicists warning the German people of the folly of quarrelling with the United States, leading German journ hoping for a conciliatory reply to the American Note, and the Germ Admiralty going out of its way be obliging to the American Gov t in order to soothe Ameri- gs and give Mr. Wilson an resisting the demand for asures.

makes it more clear than ever will be no serious quarrel rmany and the United States. he present war is concerned, matter of comparative indif- Great Britain and her Allies. w of the undoubted appeal many will make some day to pinion, when she is driven to not altogether a matter for that the German propagan- been allowed to run riot in d States and other neutral without some corresponding he part of Great Britain. We gest that the Allies could or pt the appeal to America. Wilson's vacillation and weak- ade it more than ever clear role of arbitrator which, he d out for himself, is one s destined never to play. But reason why we should have Germany to secure support by tements of her case of a grossly character. Two legends which assiduously circulated by propagandists in the United ht not have obtained the that they enjoy, if itain had thought it hile to combat the of misrepresentation. The that the submarine campaign upon Germany by a British arve out" Germany is grossly ot a single ship carrying food y was stopped by Great il the German Government he foodstuffs in the country y made it impossible to dis- tween a civil and a military Long before this, so far ptember, the Germans had sunk food ships bound to nd, at first, the British ut no embargo on any food cereals that the German Gov- d commandeered in their y. Meat, eggs, sugar, potatoes not interfered with until *after* inaugurated her submarine which openly aimed at the ut" of Germany. If one war proposes to attempt to another, there can be no com- he other retaliates. Another ely accepted in the United repudiated by Mr. Bryan and on makers, is that the export of mun ns by sea to belligerents, would have been de-legalised long ago, if Britain had not opposed that proposal to suit her own ends, and that the sale of munitions by the United States to the Allies is morally a breach of neutrality. The German position as to this is of course absolutely inconsistent and untenable. There has not been a war in any part of the world for the past fifty years in which Germany, as a neutral, has not freely supplied munitions to the belligerents to her own profit and the magnification of her great armament firms. It is not a matter of the first importance, perhaps, if German misrepresentations, of which these are samples, are believed in the United States,—they certainly have more important things to think of first. But it is a pity that no organised and sustained effort is made by the Allied Governments to fight a mischievous and unscrupulous propaganda.

Notes of the Day.

The Government of India Consolidation Bill.

Reuter's summary of the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Select Committee appointed to consider the proposed Consolidation Bill, is singularly perfunctory and uninforming. Apparently the only important point in the Report, according to the summary, is that the Committee is unanimous in all its decisions. For, the information that the amendments proposed by the Committee are calculated on the one hand to bring the Bill into closer conformity with the existing law or to simplify the form of law without altering the substance, and on the other hand either to clear up ambiguities in the existing law or confirm the constitutional practice, does not tell us much unless we learn more about the character of these amendments so that it may be possible to judge how far they have any real efficacy in bringing about the desired results. Indian opinion, for instance, is anxious to learn whether the Committee considered the provisions of a law which enables a regulation which places arbitrary powers in the hands of the Indian Government to deport any Indian for an indefinite period without affording him even the pretence of a trial.

A French Tribute to Britain.

Frankness, as much as a just recognition of the co-operation of an ally, distinguishes the lengthy tribute paid by the "Temps" to the part that Britain has played in the war, of which the barest outlines are supplied to us by Reuter. As philosophers have always reminded us, nothing is more wonderful and more miraculous than that which seems natural. And the Paris journal strikes the keynote of Britain's achievement when it emphasises that the control of the sea by the British Navy is so complete that the public is apt to think it quite natural. The only correction to this sort of thinking is to realise what the Allies of Britain might have failed to achieve if the British Navy had *not* been supreme. But no less striking is the tribute to the magnitude of Britain's military effort which, as the journal rightly says, has surpassed all anticipations. And the credit is all the more enhanced when it is remembered, as Mr. Lloyd George frankly admitted in the memorable speech which he delivered at Manchester, that England was the worst organized nation in the world for this war. It is only in the last ten months that she has got together a great army.

The Proof of Innocence.

But her unpreparedness for the war, considered from a point of view higher than military, will, as Mr. Lloyd George further explained, resound to her future credit,—a consideration which, because in the preoccupation of the moment it is forgotten, needs to be emphasised. He was, he said, not altogether sorry that Britain was the worst organised nation for this war. "That fact will be our apology and defence in history when this war comes to be judged ..... When we appear at the great judgment seat of history as a nation and as a people, and this war, with its terrors, with its tortures, with its sufferings, is brought up against us, we can say the proof that we are innocent of this crime is that we did not prepare. We, at any rate, did not organise for the war." The "Temps" reference to Britain's organisation of the manufacture of munitions, taken with the announcement made by Mr. Hobhouse in the House of Commons, that our increased supplies to the Army did not fall far short of the increase effected by France, gains an added significance in view of the unanimous adoption of the Munitions Bills in England and the creation of a Munition Department in India,—proving the tremendous work which the might of the British Empire has accomplished and will accomplish.

The Health of the City.

There was quite an appreciable and all round improvement in the health of the city last week, in comparison with the conditions that prevailed during the previous three or four weeks. The total mortality which stood at 434 the week before last came down to 362 last week, the death-rate standing at 19.21. The death-rate in the corresponding week of 1914 was 27.50 and the mean of the corresponding weeks of the past quinquennium was as high as 30.59. **Plague also was almost stationary**, only seven deaths being recorded, as against five of the week previous and 23 of the corresponding week of 1914. Cholera was completely absent, while small-pox registered only five deaths, as against eleven of the previous week. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows:—Phthisis, including tubercle of lung, 30, other tubercular affections 5, debility and anæmia 48, old age 17, diseases of the respiratory system 106, and diseases of the nervous system 19. There were six cases of fatal injuries, one case of poisoning and one case of drowning. During the week there were 316 live births and 22 still-births.

Dangerous Warehouses.

With reference to the representation to the Bombay Municipal Corporation by the local country Tobacco Trade Association regarding the unsuitable character of the tobacco godowns at Customs House Road, we understand the Association has received a reply from the Corporation, which seems far from satisfactory. The Association is informed that "the administration of the Tobacco Department is in the hands of the Collector of Bombay and it is for him to decide whether the building is suitable." The Corporation also point out that the buildings complained of belong to the Bombay Port Trust and that, on a reference to the Port Trust the Municipal Commissioner has been informed that the Chief Engineer of the Trust is of opinion that "the building is in a quite safe condition *if the floors are not overloaded.*" The italics are ours. For it is on such hypothetical grounds that the Port Trust Engineer, and with him the Corporation, have thought it quite unnecessary for anybody to interfere in the matter. It seems to us that the condition laid down by the Engineer is in itself a proof that the building is not quite the safe affair it is sought to represent. Moreover, the word "overloading" is of very vague significance and may mean anything and may lead to anything, as presumably there is no check on overloading. This building, which, according to the Engineer's own testimony, is standing on the margin of safety, may one day suddenly come down on the heads of the unfortunate merchants, if by some oversight or ill luck, the loading capacity of the floors should be exceeded by even a little, for no one knows for certain, what weight will be required to bring it down!

Government Should Take Action.

Again, the Engineer's conditional phrase is likely to mislead the public. The height of the godown for which rent is paid by the tobacco merchants is only 13 feet, as admitted by the Collector, and if the bales are not stacked up to that height, it cannot be said to have been overloaded. But at present, at the instance of the Collector, a height of only 6 feet from the bottom of a floor is allowed to be used, though rent is taken for the full height of a godown. This circumstance shows that the building is far from "safe" as alleged and that, instead of providing a "safe" godown the Customs authorities, unjustifiably, we think, are imposing an unnecessary burden on the tobacco merchants. The excuse of the Corporation that it is for the Collector to decide all matters like this, is not a sound one. The Collector has only to deal with revenue matters and cannot play the part of an engineer, but granting that he has a voice in the matter, his opinion cannot be always sound and impartial, as he himself is a party. We think that the Collector has erred in sticking to these warehouses. If he had taken the independent advice of the Government Executive Engineer, who, as our readers may remember, has given an adverse opinion as to the suitability of the present premises, the tobacco merchants would not have had to labour under any grievance. The merchants' contention that the storage of tobacco requires a ground floor building only ought to have been listened too. In all these circumstances, it is incumbent on the Government to move in the matter and provide a proper warehouse in the interests of public safety.

Town Turned into a Prison.

The Marwari merchants and shroffs of Bombay have been considerably excited during the past week, in connection with letters received from Marwar, which contained news that the Jodhpur Darbar had called upon the inhabitants of Sumerpur to vacate the town within 24 hours. Simultaneously with the issue of this peremptory order, the Darbar collected workmen from all parts of Rajputana and a small army of these put in their appearance at Sumerpur. Various rumours and speculations were rife, and it was stated that the Jodhpur Darbar was going to build a strong fort in this locality. His Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpur having recently returned from the Front, great importance was attached to this rumour. The object of the Darbar in taking possession of this town and proceeding to erect barriers has now been explained. Sumerpur is now to be used as a detention camp for Turkish prisoners of war from the Persian Gulf. The compensation given to the owners of houses which have been compulsorily acquired, according to the version of the Marwaris, is liberal and over three lakhs have been already so disbursed.

Sumerpur.

"Sumerpur" takes its name from the present ruler of Jodhpur,—Sumer Sing. It was only about three years ago that the Jodhpur Durbar, in accordance with the ancient practice of founding new cities during the lifetime of its rulers to commemorate their memory, that the present city was founded. Sumerpur is situated at the foot of Mount Abu and just opposite to the Cantonment of Erinpura on the banks of the Jawai river. Erinpura was ceded to the British Government by the Rao of Sirobi by the treaty of 1818 for the location of British troops. It has since then been the headquarters of the 43rd Erinpura Regiment. Erinpura in course of time attracted a large number of Marwari shroffs who, after accumulating wealth in Bombay and other parts of India, preferred to retire to this place with their hoarded gold. Experience in the past, had taught them that their gold would be safe at Erinpura, while they would at the same time be close to their native villages. The rapid rise of this Cantonment, and the healthy climate in this locality were some of the reasons which induced the Jodhpur Darbar to found the new city of Sumerpur in this locality. The Jodhpur Darbar offered the new settlers several concessions and a number of *pucca* houses were rapidly built. The town has a combined Telegraph and Post Office, and is only about three miles from the Erinpura railway station, and has a broad metalled road running to the station.

Famine and Jails.

The most noticeable feature in the Report on the condition and management of jails in the United Provinces for the year ending 31st December, 1914, is the large increase in the total number of prisoners who passed through the jails of the Provinces,—the increase being from 95,144 in the year 1913 to 114,508 in the year 1914. The Lieutenant-Governor in his Resolution on the Report attributes this increase partly to the "deficient monsoon of 1913, and the unfavourable agricultural conditions resulting therefrom, which has already led to a rise in the jail population during the closing months of that year," and partly to the general rise in the prices of food grains, which followed. At the close of the year, however, the Government ordered, as an act of elemency, the release of a number of prisoners, chiefly those who had committed petty offences under the stress of hunger and want. The most satisfactory feature of the Report is that relating to juvenile prisoners, whose number, in spite of the general increase in convictions, shows a tendency to decrease, as a result of the success of the new rules for their treatment. Most admirable work in this connection is done by the Barailly Juvenile Jail, and it is regrettable that the exigencies of provincial revenues should have prevented a very necessary improvement being made in the jail, especially as the Lieutenant-Governor rightly attaches great importance to the proper treatment of such prisoners. It is also pleasing to note that whipping was combined with rigorous imprisonment in only 47 cases, i.e., 11 less than in 1913. Corporal punishment, which had fallen in 1913 to 47, the lowest figure ever previously recorded, fell again to 36 during the year under review, though it is to be wished that this barbarous punishment were altogether abolished in this country. In paying a tribute to the work of Col. Mactaggart, the Inspector-General, the Lieutenant-Governor reviews the satisfactory progress achieved during his tenure of office, i.e., from 1913 to 1914. The death-rate has fallen from 28.7 to 11.9; the total net profits of the jails have more than doubled; and the average cash earnings per head risen from Rs. 5 to Rs. 16; the annual number of escapes has fallen from 17 to 5 and the number of corporal punishment has sunk from 352 to 36.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BOMBARDMENT OF WINDAU.

LANDINGS ATTEMPTED.

MONTENEGRINS OCCUPY SKUTARI,

INDIAN V, C, HERO.

A squadron of German warships bombarded Windau and attempted landings. These attempts were repulsed by the Russians and an enemy destroyer was sunk by a mine.

A Petrograd message states that the whole Russian nation is determined to devote their strength for equipping the army. An Imperial Rescript has been issued in which the Tsar says that the demonstration of such national unity gives an unshakeable assurance of a brilliant future of the prolonged war.

Montenegro has occupied Skutari and Alessio in Albania. It is said that the Montenegrins are now able to go to the help of the Serbians.

The French have made fresh progress in the battle of Arras.

Persistent rains still continue to hamper Italian operations.

It is announced that the Italian Ambassador has been recalled from Constantinople.

It is officially announced that the enrollments for Mr. Lloyd George's army of munitions makers have been so satisfactory that the voluntary principle is justfying itself. Twenty thousand have been enrolled in two days.

Lord Kitchener will speak at the Guildhall on July 9, explaining the necessity for further recruiting.

The American Government are now notifying the German Admiralty of the time of departure of every passenger ship to prevent attacks on American vessels.

Ten heroes including an Indian Jemadar Mir Dast of the 55th Coke's Rifles, have been awarded the Victoria Cross.

NECESSITY FOR FURTHER RECRUITMENT.

LORD KITCHENER TO SPEAK AT GUILDHALL.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, June 30.

Lord Kitchener will speak at the Guildhall on July 9, explaining the necessity for further recruiting to maintain the British front at the maximum strength.

BRITISH AIRMAN KILLED,

LONDON, June 30.

Flight-Sub.-Lieutenant L. Watson has been killed near Eastbourne. He started on a long-distance flight. Villagers heard an explosion and the machine crashed to the ground.

GERMAN SQUADRON IN THE BALTIC.

LANDINGS ATTEMPTED AT WINDAU.

GERMAN SQUADRON IN BALTIC.

BOMBARDMENT OF WINDAU.

ATTEMPTS AT LANDING REPULSED

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PETROGRAD, July 1.

An official statement says:—A squadron of German warships, including a coast battleship, four light cruisers and several destroyers bombarded Windau and attempted landings.

These attempts were repulsed and an enemy destroyer was sunk by a mine.

Our destroyers engaged the enemy cruisers and destroyers protecting the operations against Windau from the north and forced them to retreat.

RECENT OPERATIONS IN GALICIA.

GENERAL REVIEW FROM RUSSIAN PAPERS.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, June 29.

Mr. B. P. Kadomtzeff, Russian Consul, who has received a further batch of Russian newspapers to-day, gave a representative of the "Ceylon Observer" some interesting information.

He said: From the latest Russian newspapers one is able to get a good picture of the present fighting in Galicia quite clearly. According to a review by Russian military critics the position and strength of the German army in the Carpathians, near Cracow and south Poland was as follows:—On the river Piltza there was the army under General Vairosh which consisted of two Austrian army corps. South of this the army on the river Nida was the first Austro-German army under General Dankel and two army corps on the river Dimaietz. The enemy was reinforced by four Austrian army corps under the command of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, the whole of this army being composed of six army corps. Between Bartfeld and Rosstok pass on the Carpathians was an army under the Austrian General Broovich, nine army corps on the river Stry and south of it was an army under the German General Linzingen which which consisted of five army corps. In the Bukovina there was an army under the Grand Duke Eugene consisting of four army corps. Since April the Germans began to send reinforcements to the Austrian army transferring army corps from the western frontier. Altogether the Germans had transferred to the Carpathians and Cracow from the west, ten army corps besides sending eight new army corps and nine cavalry divisions. General Mackensen with the Austrian army corps under Archduke Ferdinand, began the advance against the Russian third army which is under the command of General Ratko Dimitrieff, late Bulgarian General. In these offensive movements which have been concentrated on a front of 40 miles, ten Austro-German army corps attacked the third Russian army which was nearly half in number of the attacking party.

RETIREMENT IN GOOD ORDER.

The Russian army met the front attack and also the flank attack with great stubbornness but was overpowered and had to retreat to the river San leaving behind 50 broken guns and some wounded soldiers. The retreat of the third Russian army forced other Russian armies in the Carpathians to change their front. The retirement of the third Russian army was decided upon as the expected reinforcements could not arrive in time. In the meantime superior Austro-German forces were in a position either to surround or annihilate the Russian army. The retirement was however completed in good order leaving only a forty-eighth of a division which was surrounded. But this heroic band cut its way through the body of the enemy and joined the main body. The first success expected by the Germans failed. The third Russian army thus escaped from the hands of the enemy delivering many counter-attacks in their retreat and slaughtering an enormous number of the enemy. In the meantime General Linzingen with his five army corps south of Stryj was ordered to pierce the centre of his Russian army in the Carpathians, and to make his way to Lemberg. The Archduke Eugene in Bukovina was reinforced by Austrian troops which had arrived from the Serbian front and together with the German army under General Pflainzer had been ordered to outflank the Russian army in Bukovina. The idea of the German General Staff was to cut away the whole Russian army stationed in Galicia from the main base, but this plan utterly failed as General Linzengen could not force his way to Lemberg. After desperate and very costly attacks his army reached only the town of Stryj. Austro-German army in Bukovina was attacked by the new Russian army sent as reinforcements and after a five days' battle the enemy lost many thousands in killed and wounded besides losing 20,000 men and officers as prisoners. This army has retreated beyond the Dniester in disorder. According to the German strategical plan the German General Staff was only successful on the Cracow side. The Russian strategical plan was to make all the German and Austrian attacks frontal ones. It is a very well-known fact in military strategy that at the present time with all the improved armaments, etc., those who make a frontal attack have to pay dearly. The Germans have been compelled to accept the Russian invitation to attack them in front and their successes in Galicia were bought at a great cost. Russian military critics recognise that the success of the Austro-German army in Galicia is quite a big one, but the main object of the Austro-German General Staff under the guidance of William II has failed.

RUSSIAN ARMY EQUIPMENT.

NATION'S DETERMINATION.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT ISSUED.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PETROGRAD, June 30.

Expressions of the utmost determination of Russians in all parts of the country to devote their strength to equipping the army are announced in an Imperial Rescript.

UNSHAKEABLE ASSURANCE.

"I derive from this national unity," the Tsar says, "an unshakeable assurance of the brilliant future of the prolonged war." The Tsar calls for ever fresh efforts. The enemy must be crushed, otherwise peace is impossible.

THE TSAR'S ABIDING FAITH.

The Tsar concludes by expressing his firm faith in the inexhaustible strength of Russia and Russians to solve the national problem of satisfying the needs of the valiant army.

PARLIAMENT TO RE-ASSEMBLE.

The Rescript announces that the Parliament will re-assemble in August to hear the voice of the country.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE CON INUES.

ENEMY THROWN ACROSS THE DNIESTER.

PETROGRAD, July 1.

It is officially announced that the enemy's offensive between the rivers Vieprz and Bug on the front from Zaniosc to Sokal continued.

We repulsed attacks on the Bug and the Gnailalipa on Monday and Tuesday.

Noticing that the enemy were crossing the Dniester near Halicz we took the offensive and threw the enemy back, capturing several hundred prisoners.

NEW RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 30.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The unexplained resignation of the War Minister is stated by Reuter to be one of several Cabinet changes. The reconstructed Cabinet will probably include representative politicians to meet the Duma.

LAHORE, June 30.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The new Russian War Minister, General Polivanoff, was formerly Assistant to General Sukhomlinoff. Correspondents dwell on General Sukhomlinoff's ability and present all the facts in a favourable light. They describe his successor as a profound student.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CROP PROSPECTS

REPORT OF GENERAL FAILURE.

ZURICH, June 30.

Austrian official returns admit the failure of the barley and oat harvests. While wheat and rye may be fair, hay will be extremely bad.

The harvest in Hungary may be somewhat more favourable, although grain in many districts has been greatly damaged by the intense heat and drought.

DROUGHT IN GERMANY.

AMTERDAM, June 30.

Drought in Germany has broken.

500 D. C. M.'S.

LONDON, June 30.

The "London Gazette" announces the award of over five hundred Distinguished Conduct Medals to men serving in France for conspicuous gallantry and zeal. Many stirring episodes by all arms are recorded.

MONTENEGRINS OCCUPY SKUTARI.

REPLY TO AUSTRIAN INTRIGUES.

NOTE TO THE POWERS.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

ROME, June 30.

Montenegro has occupied Skutari and Alessio and has sent a Note to the Powers explaining that she was compelled to do so by Austrian intrigues in Albania, the object of which was to prevent Montenegrin troops from going to the help of the Serbians, which they are now able to do.

SAFETY FOR AMERICAN SHIPS.

NOTIFYING GERMAN ADMIRALTY ABOUT MOVEMENTS OF PASSENGER SHIPS.

NEW YORK, June 30.

The American Government are now notifying the German Admiralty of the time of departure of every passenger-ship and the hours it is likely to traverse the war zone, in order to prevent attacks on American vessels.

GERMAN-AMERICAN ENTENTE.

FRIENDSHIP TOO PRECIOUS TO BE LOST

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 30.

In an article in a Berlin magazine, Meyer Gerhardt warns the Germans not to mistake the serious feelings of the Americans. He says that the misunderstanding between the two countries must be adjusted as their friendship is too precious to obe lost.

CONCILIATORY GERMAN REPLY TO U.S NOTE.

The "Lokal-Anzeiger" rejoices to gather from Meyer Gerhardt's article that the German Government is about to answer the American Note in a conciliatory manner.

SCOTTISH MONARCH TORPEDOED.

THE CREW SAVED.

LONDON, July 1.

Twenty of the crew of the steamer Scottish Monarch, torpedoed yesterday morning sixty miles south of Queenstown, have been picked up and landed at Waterford.

The Scottish Monarch, a vessel of 7,500 tons, was proceeding to Manchester with a cargo of sugar.

It is believed that the rest of the crew are safe.

NORWEGIAN STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, June 30.

The German submarine U 39 has sunk the Norwegian ship Cambuskenneth, the United States for Mersey, and the Norwegian barque Coryra, both southward of Cork.

The submarine took off eight of the former's crew who were Germans.

The rest have been landed.

The Norwegian steamer Gueso has been sunk by a submarine off the Tyne.

NEUTIALS AND BRITISH BLOCKADE.

COMMISSION TO STOCKHOLM.

LONDON, June 30.

Great Britain seeking to facilitate trade and remove the grievances of neutrals arising from the British blockade has already made friendly arrangements with Holland and Switzerland and has now sent a Commission to Stockholm to discuss a similar scheme with Sweden.

ITALIAN OPERATIONS.

ROME, June 30.

Persistent rains continue to hamper the operations, which consist mostly of intense artillery actions.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR RECALLED FROM TURKEY.

LONDON, June 30.

The Italian press announces that the Ambassador has been recalled from Constantinople.

ARMY OF MUNITIONS MAKERS.

20,000 ENROLLED IN TWO DAYS

VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE JUSTIFYING ITSELF.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 30

It is understood that the enrolment of voluntary munitiion workers is very satisfactory and the success of the scheme is assured.

Further concessions by Mr. Lloyd George to the Labour representatives include additional safeguards for the restoration of the trade union restrictions after the war.

LONDON, July 1.

It is officially announced that the enrolments have been so satisfactory that the voluntary principle is justifying itself. Twenty thousand have been enrolled in the last two days.

A SCHEME OF CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, July 1.

Great London stores such as Whiteley's and Harrod's have devised a mutual scheme of co-operation for an interchange of a small staff of mechanics so as to release the maximum number of skilled men for the manufacture of munitions.

They hope that smaller businesses will act in a similar way. They also undertake to reinstate their volunteer munitions workers.

INDIAN MUNITIONS DEPARTMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA. July 1.

The organization of private firms for the supply of munitions is progressing.

Locally six firms have entered the field, the list being Burn and Co., Jessop and Co., Martin and Co., John King and Co., Turner Morrison and Co., and the Rusa Engineering Works.

WALES MINERS' DISPUTE SETTLED.

MEN RESUMING WORK.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, June 30.

There is an acute crisis in the South Wales coal trade. Mr. Runciman made fruitless endeavours yesterday to settle the dispute, which arises out of the new wages agreement proposed by the men.

LATER.

The South Wales miner's dispute has been settled as the result of a visit to Cardiff of a deputation from the Government headed by Mr. Henderson. The men will resume work to-day.

GERMAN ATTACKS IN ARGONNE.

THROWN BACK AFTER VIOLENT FIGHT

PARIS, July 1.

A communiqué says:—After a ceaseless bombardment for three days the Germans in the Argonne attacked twice but were repulsed.

They again attacked and succeeded in gaining a footing in a section of the French Lines near Bagatelle.

Elsewhere they were thrown back after a violent fight.

There were artillery duels on the banks of the Yser and north of Arras. There is calm between the Oise and the Argonne.

BATTLE OF ARRAS.

FURTHER FRENCH PROGRESS.

PARIS, June 30.

The French have made further slight progress in the battle of Arras.

The Germans developed a new attack on Metzeral at two this morning. This was easily defeated.

GERMANS' NEXT DEFENSIVE LINE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 1.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The German account of the fighting in the neighbourhood of Loretto and Souchez published at New York, concludes that the next defensive line is a long way to the rear. If the French gain all the hills their artillery will sweep the plains which probably means the loss of [illegible] the rolling up of the [illegible]

GALLANTRY IN FIELD.

TEN NEW V. C.'S.

AN INDIAN RECIPIENT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 29.

The "London Gazette" contains the following list of Victoria Crosses, with details of awards:—

RESCUING UNDER HEAVY FIRE.

Lance-Corporal W. Angus.—5th Highland Light Infantry, voluntarily left his trench at Givenchy on June 12 under very heavy bomb and rifle fire and rescued a wounded officer within a few yards of the enemy. Angus had no chance whatever of escaping the enemy's fire and sustained forty wounds from bombs, some very serious.

BOMBING GERMAN POSITIONS.

Sergeant-Major F. Barter.—Welsh Fusiliers, when in the first line of German trenches at Festubert, on May 16th, called for volunteers to enable him to extend our line, and with eight men who responded bombed the German position and captured three officers and 102 men and five hundred yards of trenches. He subsequently found and cut eleven of the enemy's mine-leads.

LEADING A BOMBING PARTY.

Lance-Corporal D. Finlay.—2nd Black Watch, led a bombing party at Rue du Bois on May 9, consisting of twelve men. Finlay behaved with the greatest gallantry till ten had fallen, then he ordered two survivors to crawl back. He himself went to the assistance of a wounded man and rescued him from the fire-swept ground.

OVERCOME BY FAMES.

Private J. Lynn.—2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, at Ypres on May 2, when the Germans were advancing behind the poison gas, although almost overcome by fumes, handled his machine gun most effectively. He raised the machine gun higher up the parapet to obtain more effective fire and thus checked further advance. This deed had a fine effect upon his comrades in very trying circumstances. Lynn died of gas on the following day.

ASCENDING ENEMY'S PORAPET.

Corporal J. Ripley.—1st Black Watch, at Rue du Bois on May 9th, was the first man of the battalion to ascend the enemy's parapet, from which he directed the men to gaps in the German entanglements. He then led his section through a breach in the second trench. Here, Ripley, with a few men, established himself, blocking both flanks and arranging a fire position, which he continued to defend till all his men had fallen and he himself was badly wounded in the head.

LEADING A BL[illegible]NG PARTY.

Corporal C. Shar[illegible] 2nd Lincolns, at Rouges Bancs on May 19th, was in charge of a blocking party and was the first to reach the enemy's position. Using bombs with great determination, he himself cleared fifty yards of the trench, and then, joined by four others, took another 250 yards of the trench.

RESCUING THE WOUNDED.

Corporal J. Upton.—1st Sherwoods, at Rouges Bancs, on May 9th, displayed the greatest courage all day in rescuing the wounded under very heavy rifle and artillery fire, going close to the enemy's parapet. One wounded man was killed while Upton was carrying him. When not actually engaged in rescue work Upton was busy dressing serious cases, exposed to the enemy's fire.

VICTIM TO A GAS ATTACK.

Private T. Warner.—1st Bedfords, [illegible] Hill 60, after his trench had been vacated in consequence of a gas attack, entered single-handed to prevent the enemy taking possession of it. Reinforcements were unable to reach Warner owing to the gas, so he went back and brought up the [illegible] himself although he was completely exhausted. But the trench was held. This gallant soldier died shortly afterwards from the gas.

LA[illegible]

The "London Gazette" announces the award of two Victoria Crosses in connection with the Indian Army:—

SWIMMING AGAINST HOWITZER CONVYRING BOMBS.

Lieut. J. G. Smyth.—15th Ludhiana Sikhs, with a bombing party of ten men at Richebourg Lavoue, on May 18, voluntarily conveyed 96 bombs within twenty yards of the enemy's position over exceptionally dangerous ground, after two other parties had failed. Smyth succeeded in taking the bombs to the desired position, assisted by two men, the other eight being killed or wounded. He had to swim a stream, exposed throughout to howitzer, shrapnel, machine gun and rifle fire.

INDIAN SOLDIER'S REMARKABLE BRAVERY.

Jemadar Mir Dast.—55th Coke's Ri[illegible] led a platoon with great gallantry at Yp[illegible] on April 26th. He afterwards collected various parties of the regiment when no British officers were left and commanded them till retirement was ordered. He subsequently displayed remarkable bravery helping to rescue eight British and Indian officers under very heavy fire.

D. S. O. FOR LIEUT-COMMANDER KERR

LONDON, June 30.

The Distinguished Service Order has been conferred upon Naval Lieut.-Commander C. I. Kerr for a gallant affair on the Danube on April 21 and 22. With a British p[illegible] boat he recon[illegible] Austrian m[illegible] at night time [illegible] one und[illegible] heavy fire [illegible] skilfully [illegible]

Gunne[illegible]

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

TRUSTEES AND WAR LOAN.

FACILITIES TO CONVERT SECURITIES.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH'S PATRIOTIC OFFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 30.

An important step in the conception of the War Loan was taken in the House of Commons this afternoon by Mr. McKenna who introduced a Bill to enable trustees to borrow sufficient money to purchase the War Loan and thus convert the securities now held.

He pointed out that the trustees would be able after the conversion to sell enough of the loan to cover the money borrowed.

Mr. McKenna announced that the Eastern Telegraph Company had patriotically offered to telegraph free of charge full terms of the War Loan and the prospectus to places within their sphere. (Cheers.) This offer the Government had gratefully accepted and steps were being taken to make the terms known in other parts of the Empire.

BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

LONDON, June 30.

The revenue of the United Kingdom for the past quarter amounted to £51,297,136, an increase of £10,796,459. Treasury receipts for the period including the proceeds of loans and Treasury Bills amounted to £391,170,433 and the expenditure for the quarter chargeable against the revenue to £258, 472,992.

GERMAN TALK OF PEACE.

SEMI-OFFICIAL REBUKE.

AMTERDAM, July 1.

Socialist papers in Koenigsberg and Goerlitz have been suppressed for reprinting the peace article published in the "Vorwaerts."

The semi-official German press, in sternly rebuking those who talk of peace, affirms that it is essential that Germany's enemies should ask for peace, at which time this section of the press expects that Germany's demands will be decided. Till then we must fight and above all remain united.

MANUFACTURE OF COTTON GOODS PROHIBITED.

AMTERDAM, July 1.

The "Lokalanzeiger" states that the army command in Brandenburg has forbidden the manufacture of cotton goods.

INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

LONDON, July 1.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Indian Tea Association, Mr. James Warren said that in view of the uncertainty of the outlook when the war broke out they could congratulate themselves on the comparative speed with which the position had been cleared.

Despite Russia's inability to take her usual share the demand was able to deal with the large supply. The working classes had more money to spend and the requirements of Government, especially for the Army, had been very considerable. Condemning Lord Crewe's vetoing of the Labour Enticement Bill, he said that if anything in it had been prejudicial to the coolies the Bill would not have been sponsored by the Indian Government.

The Committee were continuing to press their claims and hoped to have better news for the industry next year.

BENGAL AMBULANCE CORPS.

THE VICEROY'S GOOD WISHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 1.

The following telegraphic correspondence is published for information:—

The Viceroy sent the following telegram to Col. Nott, commanding the Bengal Ambulance Corps, Bombay, under date 26th June, 1915:—

"I wish you and the Bengal Ambulance Corps a prosperous journey to Basrah and am sure that all of you will thoroughly justify the confidence that I feel in your efficiency and usefulness."

Col. Nott, commanding the Bengal Ambulance Corps, sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—

"Bombay, June [illegible], 1915.

[illegible]

INDIAN CONSOLIDATION BILL,

REPORT OF JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE.

LOIDON, June 30.

The report of the joint Select Committee upon the Indian Consolidation Bill has been issued.

CLOSER CONFORMITY WITH EXISTING LAW.

The report says the Committee made amendments for the purpose of bringing the Bill into closer conformity with the existing law or of simplifying the form of law without altering the substance. These amendments are detailed in Appendix A.

IMPROVED FORM.

Other amendments were suggested which would clear up ambiguities in the existing law or confirm the constitutional practice, or remove inoperative provisions, and the Committee recommends that these amendments as well as certain others of a minor character affecting administrative convenience should be considered at a later stage by Parliament. These amendments are contained in Appendix B.

UNANIMITY IN DECISIONS.

The Committee is unanimous in all its decisions, and expresses deep obligation to Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P., Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Sir Thomas Holderness, Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, Sir Stephen Sale, Sir Horatio Shephard, and Mr. Frederick Wigley. The latter drafted the Bill.

APPOINTMENT OF SIR S. NAIR.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, June 30.

Replying in the House of Commons to a question by Sir John Rees whether the selection of a Judge of the High Court of Madras to fill a vacancy on the Viceroy's Council was to be regarded as a precedent for making the judicial office a stepping stone to high executive appointments, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said:

"The appointment of Sir C. Sankaran Nair, which was made by my predecessor, does not indicate the adoption or abandonment of any general principle of selection. The only inference to be drawn is that the Secretary of State will always get the best man he can."

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

SITUATION IN THE EAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 1.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 29th June:—

A steady Austro-German advance is reported from Berlin and Vienna and it is admitted by Russians that the fighting on the Dniester was designed to secure the Russian retreat from Lemberg, and now that has been accomplished, the Russians have retreated from the Upper Dniester. Also, according to a Russian report, on 26th June the enemy's advance from the north-east of Lemberg towards the River Bug continues.

ENEMY FORCES CROSS THE DNIESTER.

A German report says, Austro-Germans have occupied Halicz and crossed the Dniester there and an Austrian report says that the south bank of the Dniester above Halicz is free of Russians, but the Russian communiqué states that before retreating to Gnailalipa on the tributary of the Dniester left bank the Russians successfully repulsed desperate attacks by great German forces.

ENEMY'S ATTACKS REPULSED WITH GREAT LOSS.

Of the position in south Poland, a Russian report says that a stubborn battle in the Ozanow district, on the left bank of the Vistula, below the confluence of the San, continued throughout the night of 26th June. Finally the enemy were everywhere repulsed, suffering great losses and remained entirely passive. Next day there was also a fighting near Prozasnysc, due north of Warsaw, and according to the German report the Russian attacks were repulsed with great loss.

WAR GAZETTEER,

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

SKUTARI.—In Northern Albania, on the lake of the same name.

ALESSIO.—A town in Albania, on the left bank of the Drin, near its mouth.

WINDAU.—A Russian seaport in Courland, 120 miles north-east of Memel.

ARRAS.—In France, 23 miles north-west of Cambrai.

METZERAL.—In Alsace, 4 miles south-west of Munster.

BAGATELLE.—In Argonne, five miles west of Berennes.

HALISZ.—In Galicia, 60 miles S.-S.-E. of Lemberg.

SOKAL.—In Galicia, 40 miles N.-E. of Lemberg.

SIX GERMAN MISSIONARIES INTERNED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANCHI, July 1.

Six missionaries of the German Evangelical Lutheran Mission left under the escort of British infantry last evening for Ahmednagar, where they will be interned.

Private advices from England state that [illegible], M. Sc., who two years ago [illegible] the Premchand Roychand Scholarship of the Calcutta University, has now obtained the doctorate in science of the London University for which he was studying [illegible].

BOMBAY'S DOUBLE JUBILEE.

A REMINISCENCE OF JULY 1st, 1865.

A DAY OF TRIBULATION AND TEARS.

Fifty years ago the citizens of Bombay were given a municipal constitution of a comprehensive character, with large powers, for the management of their own civic affairs on a sound basis in a progressive spirit. That municipal legislation they owed to the liberal statesmenship of their Governor, the distinguished Sir Bartle Frere, a name always to be conjured with in our presidential history side by side with Elphinstone and Malcolm. In my recent book on the rise and growth of Bombay municipal government the entire narrative of civic management from the middle of the eighteenth century down to the date of the Act, of 1888, justly entitled the Magna Charta of Bombay, has been amply related.

The first Municipal Corporation, then entirely consisting of H. M. Bench of Justices, came into active existence on the first day of July 1865. It was the darkest day in the annals of the Bombay City by reason of the great financial crisis which overtook it. What has been regularly known as the Share mania an era of feverish speculation not unlike the South Sea Bubble and the Tulipo Mania, was at its zenith. A hundred banking, financial and other institutions constituted for a variety of objects, had sprung up mushroomlike in the city. The huge profits realised from cotton consignments to Liverpool, during the period of the American Civil War were invested in these concerns. They are estimated to have reached the figure of 51 crores. Suddenly there was a bolt from the blue. Lee's army surrendered and the Civil War was brought to a close in March 1865. All kinds of scrips, shares, and allotment papers had risen to premiums undreamt of. A share of the Bombay Reclamation Company, commonly known as Back Bay, was sold at the time for Rs. 35,000 to 40,000, the paid up value being only Rs. 5,000. This fabulous premium gives us an idea of the inflation of other shares and securities. Investors were anxious to be rich beyond the dreams of avarice in a trice. Consequently they were seized with the higher fever of speculation then raging. Shares worth hundreds of lakhs exchanged every day, then. Some of the gilt-edged securities of the day were sold for future delivery the date of that delivery being 1st July. Back Bays were thus largely sold. The transactions were called "time bargains." They were entered in specimens of legal documents signed and sealed. The time bargain was in the nature of a memorandum of agreement in which A, for a certain consideration sold to B, the date of tendering being the 1st July. Not only was it the case that A sold the share to B, B, in his turn would sell at a difference at least of Rs. 5,000 to C. In this way one share would, in many cases, be sold to two persons at one and the same time. And such was the prevailing madness of those halcyon times that buyers could be sellers and sellers buyers. Not only were time bargains made in Back Bay shares. All the other colossal Reclamation Company's shares were similarly bought and sold. So, too, the shares of the scores of the mushroom banking and financial corporations of the day. The permutations were of an extraordinary character.

But the surrender of the army of the Southereners was the signal in Liverpool of a heavy fall at once in the price of Surat cotton which had been run up to 24, if not 27, pence per pound. So heavy was the fall that the consignees of the shipments of Liverpool were unable to provide the necessary margin demanded by the holders of the bills of the original drawers in Bombay. One such drawer of large means, was Mr. Byramji Hormusji Cama. He was recognised as the prince of Bombay cotton merchants, even more so than Mr. Premchund Roychund. Early in April 1865 came the first fatal message by the Indo-European telegraph, then just in operation, that Mr. Cama's firm in London was unable to meet its liability. The evil news spread fast. There was wild consternation in the Share Bazar and the Cotton Market. The news of the failure acted as if Bombay had been almost destroyed by an earthquake. It was a terrific bombshell and exploded with fearful destruction all round. Mr. Cama was the very first to call immediately a meeting of his creditors the unsecured liabilities being estimated at 3 crores of rupees! It was the beginning of the end. The failure was the first of a long series which did not end till the year 1867. The consternation in mercantile houses was as great as it was in the Share Market. Investors and merchants were flabbergasted. The failure, a colossal one, staggered speculative humanity. It would take too long to describe the aftermath which began and which eventually culminated on the Friday of 1st July, 1865, the day when hundreds of bargains involving crores of liabilities matured. Share prices in the interval had been so rapidly declining that a Back Bay share on the Black Day, as it was called, was unsaleable at its par value of Rs. 5,000. Just imagine how it had rolled down from the summit of the incline, when eight weeks before it had stood at Rs. 50,000 to the ground level. And even then it was unsaleable. The Bank of Bombay shares which had been inflated by the clever baloonists of speculation to Rs. 2 250, were below their par value of Rs. 500! And even then equally unsaleable. Each and every share threatened to be cast within the melting pot or cauldron of liquidation. The shares were doomed. The grim spectre of bankruptcy stared thousands in the face, merchant princes, cotton merchants, opium dealers, barristers, solicitors doctors, engineers and the *holloi polloi* of petty investors, a molting flock of geese, all then wore lugubrious countenances. Everywhere the question was, "What would happen on the fatal day of 1st July 1865?" The answer was made on that day, the most dismal day in the annals of the Bombay city. It was not only a dark day financially. The heavens, too, as if in sympathy with the sorrows of Bombay, wore a most gloomy aspect. It was monsoon time and the sky displayed an inky hue all day. It seemed to my youthful eyes as if Bombay had by some Ahrimanic operation been covered with a vast funeral pall. The Fort, the busiest place, wore almost the aspect of Pandemonium. It seemed as if in the lowest deep there was a lower deep awaiting to devour speculators and investors alike. Crowds gathered here and there, at the corners of the Church Gate Street, in front of Medows Street, in front of the shop of Treacher, in Apollo Street, in Elphinstone Circle, where the offices of Messrs. Nicol and Co., and Ritchie Stewart and Co were situated, the former being the secretaries of the great Land Reclamation Company, the pioneer of our great Docks, and the latter being the secretaries of the Back Bay Company. All wore a doleful countenance. Anxiety was writ large on their foreheads and many seemed as if to say, "What next? The deluge, of course." But to return to the scenes in the different parts of the Fort. Time-bargains had become due and shares had to be tendered by the vendors to the purchasers. It was an over-busy day with the lawyers. Office shigrams and palkees, and the running "buggy" or cab of the day were in requisition. Lawyers went about in their palkees, while their clerks followed them in their ramshackle conveyances which were the pride of Bombay, but for which there are no specimens deposited in our New Prince's Museum. Others went about in a hurry from one office to another with long rolls which were supposed to contain the time bargains and the shares for tender. It was feared that a riot would be the outcome of the financial crisis. The Police Commissioner was all vigilance and ready to take to his top-boots and horse with a force of his men, at any risk, to the scene of any threatened disturbance. But the fears were unfounded and the cautions taken were deemed unnecessary. But there was an overpowering run on the banks and the financial institutions, as was the case a year later in London on the "Black Day" that Overend and Gurney failed. Indeed on that day each bank counted very little silver or gold in its vault. Most of them had only bundles on bundles of the unsaleable shares and discounted bills which could not be realised at any price. At last the evening shades prevailed, though the lawyers were busy till past night, making notes on their briefs as to the result of the various tenders. All were convinced an evident bankruptcy awaited Bombay which while was rolling in weath beyond the dreams of avarice and where "Luxmi" was supposed to pour into the lap of each devotee nuggets of gold and bars of silver. But by the fateful day of 1st July all vividly realised the coming aftermath of woe and distress to the mound of families who had lost in all. It was a day of the greatest sorrow and tribulation, of tears and lamentation. But there was no Jeremiah to denounce Israel who had so grossly transgressed the laws and incurred the wrath of Jehovah. The Judases were there but all repentant and sitting in sackcloth and ashes on their stools ruminating, on the mad folly which had overwhelmed them in that great financial earthquake of 1st July, 1865.

D. E. WACHA.

TERRITORIAL FORCE IN INDIA.

NEW SCALES OF ALLOWANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 1.

The Government of India have decided that the four company organisation shall be adopted in the battalions of the Territorial force now serving in India. Officers commanding companies will be mounted free of cost and will receive a horse allowance in addition, less a reduction of Rs. 4 per mensem for insurance charge. Officers commanding companies, and the senior Major will be granted an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem. The officer commanding a detachment consisting of one or more companies to which an Adjutant is not attached, will be granted a stationery allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem. The daily rate of pay of the company Sergeant-Major nd company Quartermaster-Sergeant will be 4 shillings and 3 shillings 6 pence respectively. The company Quartermaster-Sergeant will be granted additional pay at 6d. per diem for performing the day duties of the company. The allowance per company of Rs. 10 per mensem for stationery and Rs. 5 per mensem for repairs of arms and accoutrements will be increased to Rs. 29 and Rs. 10 per mensem respectively.

FIRE IN TILE WORKS.

SERIOUS DAMAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 1.

A Calicut correspondent reports the outbreak of a big fire on Monday night in Henke's Tile Works at Feroke, some six or seven miles away from Calicut, at which the damage done was very serious. The tile works are very large works which were founded by the son of a Basel German missionary.

ARREST OF AN ABSCONDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 1.

Batna Singh, an absconder who was wanted by the Punjab Government in connection with the Lahore conspiracy case, and and on whose head rested a reward of Rs. 2,000, was arrested a day or two ago in a village in Hoshiarpur District.

Mr. C. L. T. Griffiths, formerly engineer to the Madras Corporation, has been gazetted as a temporary Captain in the Royal Engineers.

BILL TO AMEND PROTECTION OF PILGRIMS ACT,

SIR EBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA'S NOTE OF DISSENT.

The following minute of dissent by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E., on the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Protection of Pilgrims Act, 1887, is published in the Government Gazette.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated that "The object of the Bill is to improve the conditions under which pilgrims to Mecca sail from Bombay and Karachi. It has been found by experience that sections 11 and 12, as at present worded, do not prevent shipping companies from advertising earlier dates of sailing than those which they really intend to adopt, and from deliberately postponing the departure of ships, *with the object of securing as full a complement of passengers as possible.* The postponement of the date of sailing results in great inconvenience and expense to pilgrims who have travelled down to Bombay or Karachi in time for the advertised date of departure. The conditions under which they have to live in Bombay are such that any large aggregation of pilgrims is a serious menace to the health of the City. Cases have occurred of repeated and avoidable delays in the departure of pilgrims ships which have caused grave trouble both to the pilgrims themselves and to the authorities in Bombay."

DELAY IN DEPARTURE OF PILGRIM-SHIPS.

It will be observed that the object of the proposed legislation is to prevent shipowners from postponing the date of the departure of pilgrim ships and to relieve the pilgrims from the grave hardships entailed upon them in consequence of such postponement. Every one must agree that any undue delay in the departure of pilgrim ships does cause serious inconvenience and hardship to those pilgrims who may have booked their passages in such steamers and any efforts made by Government in this behalf, both executive and legislative, must receive the warm support of the Musulman public. The real question at issue is whether the measure now under consideration will have the desired effect of affording relief to the pilgrims or whether it will have the effect of aggravating some of the hardships of the pilgrim class. If it is shown that the effect of this measure will not prove wholesome and beneficial to the pilgrims as Government undoubtedly contemplate, the question will arise whether there is any other method by which the object with which the present legislation has been undertaken may be more suitably achieved and real relief afforded to the pilgrims in more directions than one.

The principal reason advanced for postponing the departure of pilgrim ships is stated to be "to secure as full a complement of passengers as possible"". This can only mean that the owners of pilgrim ships wish to obtain a full complement of passengers authorized by law and sanctioned by the authorities and desire to avoid the loss entailed by sailing with vacant available space for conveying passengers. The effect therefore of passing the present legislation will be that owners will have to sail their steamers on the fixed date irrespective of the number of pilgrims they may have actually booked. Taking an extreme case, a ship authorized to carry one thousand pilgrims may be obliged to sail with only a hundred passengers, or the owner may have to fill the space at ridiculously low rates of passage money to be able to sail on the date fixed. In either case he will be a heavy loser. I am not urging this point in the interests of the shipowners as I do not advocate that they should be allowed to regulate the dates of departure at their supreme pleasure involving serious hardships to those pilgrims who may have booked their passages by such steamers. It can well be urged that the necessity to reduce rates in order to fill up the space is an advantage to pilgrims and that they stand to gain both in the matter of fixity of departure and very low rates. That is perfectly true but these lower rates will be merely a temporary advantage which must ultimately prove most expensive to them as a class.

EFFECT ON SHIPPING TRADE.

I desire to invite the attention of the Council to the effect such a procedure will have upon the shipping trade. No one can expect shipowners to run their boats at a certain loss. When it is found that through the system of brokers now prevailing or other causes the fixity of the date of departure entails heavy financial sacrifices upon owners they will withdraw from the trade. This will be particularly the case with small owners and the result will be that the entire field will be left open to the big liners who may have a large fleet. This will lead in my opinion to a complete monopoly and excessive rates of passage money. Once a monopoly is thus secured, the pilgrims will be heavy sufferers. They will no doubt secure fixed dates of departures but on payment of excessively high rates for deck passages. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the actual effects of want of competition but a couple of quotations may serve to emphasize the point. Two years ago in reply to one of my interpelations in the Legislative Council, Government stated as follows, *viz.*:—"The cost of deck ticket varied from Rs. 50 to Rs. 7. The higher prices were paid by the pilgrims from the Provincial Camps. *The average did not amount to more than Rs. 25. This was owing to competition.*" Since that time competition has gradually diminished and in consequence passage rates have already largely risen. The rate of Rs. 50, which was regarded as high, is practically the minimum price now charged and a maximum of Rs. 125 and Rs. 150 has been reported to be paiid.

In a recent Press Note issued by Government giving a summary of the report of Dr. Shaikh Abdul Rehman, Vice-Consul at Jeddah, it is stated. "In 1913-1914 there was a decrease in the number of Indian pilgrims which Dr. Abdul Rehman attributes partly to the fact that the Haj whose English date falls earlier every year owing to the Mahomedan year being lunar and not solar, took place during the monsoon and *partly to the high rates of passage money prevailing.* The arrangements for the return of the Indian pilgrims were facilitated by the smaller numbers to be accommodated. *The rates were high at first but at the end of the season an element of competition operated so as to lower them.*

QUESTION OF FULL COMPETITION.

In view of these facts it is a matter for serious consideration whether some means should not be adopted by which full competition may be maintained, the dates of departure of pilgrim ships may become automatically fixed, and the rates of passage money may be reasonably controlled. It appears to me that such means are easily available from the experience which Government officers have themselves gained in this traffic.

A reference to the answers which Government gave to my interpelations already referred to will show what the system is which I advocate and which will in my opinion secure the advantages I have indicated.

The interpelations and answers may be quoted here for ready reference:—

(1) Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that during the period that quarantine detention of Mahomedan pilgrims at the Pir Pao Segregation Camp was enforced steamer passages for such pilgrims were engaged by the Port Health Officer of Bombay?

Ans.—Yes.

(b) Whether it is a fact that the Port Health Officer after ascertaining the number of each batch of pilgrims who had undergone the required quarantine detention called for tenders from steamship owners and engaged passages for the pilgrims by such competition?

Ans.—Tenders were called for but this was done before the arrival of the pilgrims at the Segregation Camp.

(2) If the answer to the above questions is in the affirmative will Government be pleased to furnish the following information in connection therewith, *viz.*:—(a) The period during which the said system prevailed?

Ans.—The system was in force during a portion of the pilgrim season of 1902-03, and during the entire seasons of 1903-04, 1904-05 and 1905-06.

I do not desire to qote the further particulars supplied in regard to steamers pilgrims and passage rates. Suffice it to say that under this system the pilgrims were carried at an average rate of Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per deck passage. This experience was gained over nearly four years, the whole period during which the system was worked and the result was that there was no inconvenience or hardship in the matter of the departure of vessels the dates of which became automatically fixed and the rates paid were low. This practice had to be abandoned when quarantine detention was abolished as there is no law under which it can afterwards be continued.

It appears to me that if Government undertook legislation on some such lines, it will confer a lasting boon upon the whole class of pilgrims.

I do not propose to go into the details of such legislation in this minute. It is sufficient to indicate that a Haj Committee consisting partly of elected and partly of nominated Musulmans with the Commissioner of Police as President and the Protector of Pilgrims as Secretary should be given the sole right of engaging passages for pilgrims desiring to proceed to Jeddah and this committee should through their executive officers carry out the scheme which Col. Crimmin worked so admirably and so successfully in the interests of the pilgrims. I feel confident that there will be no further financial liability involved in giving effect to my suggestion.

I will be glad to furnish Government with any further details they may require in regard to this scheme.

(Sd.) IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

SINGAPORE RIOTERS.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT CLEMENCY.

REST OF REGIMENT PROCEEDING TO THE FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 1.

Clemency has been shown to some of the accused who were convicted recently at Singapore in connection with the mutiny there among 5th Light Infantry, on account of the Imperial Government having accepted the petition of the rest of the regiment to be allowed to proceed to the front and thus redeem some of their lost reputation.

Four sepoys and Naiks had the sentence of death commuted to transportation for life, eight other from life-transportation to terms of imprisonment ranging from ten to twenty years, four other had their sentences remitted from fifteen to five years and eight others had smaller remissions. The sentences of life-transportation on seven others were not commuted.

THE JHANSI TRAGEDY.

CULPRITS ACTUATED BY FANATICISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 1.

A press communiqué states that the regrettable occurrence at Jhansi appears to have been due to fanaticism. The culprits were two Hindustani Mahomedan brothers who had recently returned from leave. There is no suspicion that others were involved.

ALLAHABAD, July 1.

Second-Lieut. A. P. Courtenay, I.A.R., who was reported as being dangerously wounded in the Jhansi affair, died the same day. The deceased who was attached to the 8th Cavalry, joined the reserve of officers at the end of April.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.

KEEPING BULLOCKS WITHOUT A LICENSE.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

DHARSI HADOO v. THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, who convicted the petitioner under section 412 of the Bombay Municipal Act, for keeping or allowing to be kept bullocks for hire without a license from the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 80.

The facts of the case as aleged by the petitioner, are briefly these:—

In the month of October, 1913, the Improvement Trust authorities demolished all the bullock sheds at Nowroji Hill, without making any adequate provision for locating them in a business city like Bombay. The petitioner and others with great difficulty rented at a very heavy rent land measuring 40,000 sq. yards near Mount Road and Victoria Road, and applied to the Municipality for a license for 1,800 bullocks in the first instance. The Municipality asked them to carry out very heavy requisitions to the said land. The petitioner commenced the said work and a temporory license was given to him for 1,200 animals upto the 31st May, 1914, during which time he was required to complete the work of the stables. The work was not over before the time and the Superintendent of Licenses, Mr. Vagh, withheld the license and a series of prosecutions followed resulting in the last conviction of the petitioner on 17th December, 1914.

After the last conviction the petitioner no longer able to bear the repeated hardships closed up his stables and turned away all the bullocks and cartsmen. He then duly informed the Municipal Commissioner, th Commissioner of Police and the Chief Presidency Magistrate of the said action and he duly filed with the Chief Presidency Magistrate a list of all his tenants. As a result of this action the bullocks and cartsmen remained on the public roads of Mount Road, Victoria Road and Ghorpuri Road and other public streets of Bombay. The cartsmen having brought their hardships to the notice of the Commissioner of Police the petitioner was directed by the Municipal authorities to allow the cartmen to remain in his stables and on the 7th of January a letter was sent by the Municipality wherein *inter alia* it was stated that the eight sheds which he had constructed would be licensed for as many animals as they would accommodate in accordance with the bye-laws, provided the requirements therein mentioned were carried out before the 31st of May, 1915. The petitioner submitted that the said memo was a license.

The petitioner duly carried out the requisition and requested the Superintendant of Licenses to issue to him a formal license paper for the eight sheds in the terms of the said memo and duly tendered the license fee for the same which was not accepted and although the accommodation provided by the eight stables was sufficient for 474 pairs of bullocks, that is 948 animals, and the petitioner in terms of the aforesaid memo of the Municipal Commissioner applied for the same, the Superintendant of Licenses insisted that he should apply only for 507 animals. The petitioner complied with the other requisitions contained in the aforesaid memo of the Commissioner before the 31st January, 1915, but notwithstanding this and after refusing to accept the license-fees, the Superintendant of Licenses took out a summons on the 11th February and served the same on the petitioner, charging him with keeping bullocks without a license and with an offence punishable under section 472 of the Municipal Act and required him to appear in person before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. As the petitioner had committed no infringement of the Municipal Act he wrote to the Municipal Commissioner bringing his hardship to his notice. The petitioner then applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate asking him to grant him (witness) summonses against various Municipal and Police Officers. His request was not complied with. On the day of hearing some evidence was recorded by the Magistrate and the case was adjourned to the 11th of March, 1915. Thereafter the petitioner was asked to pay the license fee of Rs. 125, which he was informed was a proper fee for 900 animals for one year. The petitioner paid the same, and the receipt was issued to him but the formal license paper was withheld. Thereafter the petitioner received a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, which revealed to him that a new case was sought to be made against him. He in order to meet the said case presented to the Magistrate an application requesting subpoenas to issue against persons mentioned in the application. The application was rejected, and the Magistrate convicted the petitioner and fined him Rs. 80. After the conviction the Superintendent of Licenses sent a license for 801 animals, for one year.

It was contended that the Magistrate was wrong in refusing to subpoena the witnesses mentioned in the applications. The Magistrate was wrong in convicting the petitioner with an offence with which he was not charged without giving the petitioner a reasonable opportunity to defend himself. The evidence which the petitioner wanted to call was very relevant and material.

Their Lordships in discharging the rule observed that the appreciation of evidence by the Magistrate was perfectly correct and he was right in convicting the petitioner.

Mr. Rangnekar with Mr. D. C. Virkar, appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. Campbell instructed by Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Municipality.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

MANAGEMENT OF TRUST PROPERTY.

REMOVAL OF A TRUSTEE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

MITHIBAI RATANJI GANDHY v. CAWASJI MUNCHERJI DAVAR, CAPTAIN C. H. G. WEATHERHALL, NANABHOY MUNCHERJI DAVAR AND DINSHA MUNCHERJI DAVAR.

An ex-parte decree was taken in this suit in which the plaintiff, daughter of one Muncherji Cawasji Davar of Bombay who died on 29th December 1910, prayed that accounts may be taken of the management of the trust property and of the sums found due by the first defendant, and that the first defendant may be removed from his position as a trustee of the said trust property.

Mr. N. H. Moos appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Mirza (holding Mr. R. D. Wadia's brief) appeared for the third defendant, who had put in an affidavit supporting the plaintiff's case.

Briefly the plaint stated that the plaintiff, the first, third and fourth defendants were the children of one Muncherji Cawasji Davar, who died in Bombay on 29th December 1910.

By an indenture of settlement dated the 7th of December 1908, the said Muncherji settled an immoveable property situate at Colaba and known as Minocher Villa upon trust for himself for life and from and after his death upon trust to sell the same at the best price and to divide the net sale proceeds into 16 equal parts and pay thereout 6 equal parts to the first defendant absolutely and 4 equal parts to be invested in certain securities and to be held upon trust for the third defendant for life and 4 equal parts to be similarly invested for the fourth defendant for life and 2 equal parts to be similarly invested and held for the plaintiff for life and thereafter upon trust as mentioned in the indenture. There were two trustees of the settlement, but after the death of one of them, the remaining trustee (viz the first defendant) was the only trustee of the said settlement and although clause 16 of the Deed of Settlement provided that there should at least be two trustees the first defendant continued to act as sole trustee for nearly six months. On 5th July he appointed one K. N. Chandabhoy as his co-trustee who remained as a trustee for three years and was then discharged. The appointment of Chandabhoy was only in name and as a matter of fact, everything was managed by the first defendant alone.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST FIRST DEFENDANT.

The plaintiff contended that the first defendant did not from the beginning intend to allow his co-trustee to take any real part in the management of the trust estate; and that the said Chandabhoy was obliged to resign owing to the various breaches of trust committed by the first defendant while he was a co-trustee. The plaintiff further contended that the first defendant had failed to render her a proper account of his management and failed to pay her, her proper share in the net income of the trust property. He had also pledged the title-deeds of the trust property to Matubhai Hasanbhai and Chandravahua. Thus he had committed various breaches of trust and the plaintiff therefore prayed for taking proper accounts of the trust property during the first defendant's management and for his removal as a trustee.

Mr. Mirza submitted that his client had filed an affidavit in support of the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Moos called Chandabhoy to give evidence as to certain breaches of trust committed by the first defendant while he was a co-trustee. He said that the first defendant had occupied two of the beneficiaries and underpaid one. He did not keep the accounts in the bank in their joint names. The first defendant had also pledged the title-deeds of the trust property.

His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff in the following terms:—

Suit to be referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts on the footing of wilful default of the management of the trust property by the first defendant as trustee from 29th November 1910.

The Commissioner is also to ascertain and report what sums have been paid to the beneficiaries since the death of the settler on account of their respective shares and what balance is still payable to them respectively. Declare that the first defendant be removed from his position as a trustee under the said trust deed and declare the second defendant has ceased to act as a trustee since 8th February 1915 and that it be referred to the Commissioner to ascertain and report as to who are fit to act as trustees under the said deed.

Declare that the trust property be vested in the Receiver already appointed.

The plaintiff, second, third and fourth defendants to have their costs paid by the first defendant.

Receiver not to make any payment to the first defendant. The other beneficiaries so far as distribution out of the rents is concerned are to be put on a par in accordance with their respective interests in the trust property.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Payne and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 2ND OF JULY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

For hearing of Notice under section 104. Suits for hearing and final disposal. Long Causes.

1281-14—Patell and Eze, Dawoodbhoy Noorbhai Chuvia v Abdul Tyeb Mia Saleh Chand Khimji and anr, Mer. K R B and Co.

329-15—Khand L and M, Somaji Jagmalji and Co a firm v Kumbhar Jugjiwan Raisey Raja, Shroff D and D.

1289-14—Nadirshaw and D, Hemraj Asaria v Ghella Asaria and ors, Payne and Co.

1371-14—M K R B and Co, Tribhuwandas Varjiwandas v The Advocate-General of Bombay and ors, Little and Co, M K R B and Co.

1373-14—Payne and Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ld v Jhaveri Jhunalal Manalal, Malvi H M and R.

1348-14—Mulla and Mulla, Virji Peraj v Lakhmidas Pragji and ors, Mulji and Tha, Mulla and Mulla.

1475-14—M B Chothia, Abdul Rehman Vahlde Karim Khan v Mactoombi Vahlde Kassim, Ard H D and Co.

1384-14—Uuwalla P and P, Nabi Chhagal v Yemnabai widow and ors, Un P and P, Mirza M and M.

45-15.—Edg G W & Co. Messrs Gangaram Saiboo Cursetji & Co. a firm, v. Cursetji Pestonji Umrigar, Mer K & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman. In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for Hearing and final desposal. Long Causes.

1251-14.—Motichand & D, Mukunchand Rajaram Balia, v. Nibalchand Gurmukrai, Tyabji D & Co.

721-13—M K R B and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Seedick Haji Hoosein and ors, Matubhai J and M, Payne and Co, Manchershaw & N, Ardeshir H D and Co, Part heard.

S C 722-14.—Matu J & M, The Bombay Banking, Co, Ld, in Liqn, v. Dinkerrao Narayen Patwardhan & anr, Dhanjishaw & B, Nanu H & Co, Part Heard, 22-9-14.

209-14—Jehangir G. & B. Ladkubai widow Navivapa, widow and Machhv K & C

686-13.—Matu J & M, Krishnarao Bhaskerji Thele, v. Narayen Kashnath & ors, Sm. B & Co, Ragh N & Co.

1302-14—Purnanand and Co, Ghella Bharmal and anr v Mansey Virdhar, Ardesir H D and Co.

746-14—Judah and S, Rajaram Appaji v Esmail Haji Cassum, Wadia G and Co.

827-14—Vachha and Co, Abdool Hoosein Mahomedali v Shaik Sarafalli Mamooji and others, Patell and Eze.

740-14—Madh K and Ch, Ishwardas Lakhmidas and anr v Badriprasad Tikaram and ors, Nanu H and Co, Bhimji and Co, Ard H D and Co, Daph F and D.

1071-14—Payne and Co, Abdulla Alladin Mahomed Dana v Ahmed Allarakhia, Jehangir S M and H.

1288-14—Jehangir S M and H, Bai Bhicaiji and anr v Peroshaw Jiwanji Kerawalla, Mer K R B and Co.

1168-14—Mer K R B and Co, Giovani Gorria v Vallabhdas Kalianji and ors, Edg G W and Co, Mans H M and Co.

1462-14.—Mulla and Mulla, Esmail Haji Varaya v. Sardarkhan Abbas Khan, Patell & Eze.

9-15.—Vachha & Co. Messrs Dana Fatta and Co, a firm, Narayen Babaji Jawke.

1151-14.—Mulji and Tha, Nathmal Walaji v. Poonamchand Panaji & ors, Ragh N & Co.

1498-14.—Malvi H M & R, Kaikhusru Framji Marker v. Jamshedji Nasserwanji Wadia, Edg G W & Co.

S C Ct 39-1717-14.—Charles Frederick Williamson v. The Bombay Co. Ld, Crawford B & Co.

1081-14.—Manecklal & Co, Jamnadas Purshotam v. Haji Hassain Haji Essa & Sons, a firm and ors, Soonderdas & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod. In the Division Court. No. 43.

After the Full Bench Work is over.

For Exparte Decree against 1st Defendant.

Suits for hearing and final disposal. Long Cause.

1364-14—Jehangir M and S, V R Kelkar v Jagannath Dharmaji Nakwa, D J Mantri, Part heard.

Short Causes.

532-15 Dubash & Co, Ramgopal Madhawprasad, a firm, v. Bewaram Kahandas, a firm, Purnanand & Co.

533-15—Dubash and Co, Radhakison Ramchandra a firm v Jitmal Jasiram a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

Long Causes.

1104-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Tatia Pandu Kangutkar v. Narayen Pandu Shivalkar & ors, Sab & G.

1206-14.—Jeh S M & H, Tookaram Mahadeo Naryenkar v. Bai Parwatibai, widow & ors, Manch & N, Hiralal & Co.

617-14.—Jam R & D, Hiralal Gordhandas v. Goolam Mohedin bin Abdool Razak Beg, and ors, Ard H D & Co, Madh K & C.

S C Ct 704-24997-14.—Chitnis M & K Saraswatibai, widow and anr, v. Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar & ors, Little Co, Crawford B & Co.

1167-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Rukhmabai, widow and ors, v. Trimbuck Dwarkanath, Little & Co.

1005-13—Amin and Desai, Gitabai v Radhabai widow and anr, Raghavaya N and Co, Smetham B and Co.

813-14.—Khmed L & M, Madhowrao Nilkant Modi v. Anandibai, widow and anr, Ragh N Co.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI 1882 and more The Credit Bank of India Ld. in Liqn.—Payne & Co. R. D Sethna

Offl. Liqr. v. N R Mistry and anr, Ard H D & Co, Edg G W & Co, J S D 17-12-14.

360-11—Jehangir M and S, Chimabai widow v Dhulla Kuppa and ors, Daph F and D, Matu J and M.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT RAPE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at Mazagon, George D'Silva was charged with attempting to commit rape on a girl named Shantibai aged about 11 years.

Inspector Stenson prosecuted.

The facts of the case as alleged by Shantibai are that on the 10th June, the complainant went to the Victoria Gardens with another companion, a boy. The accused saw them there and promised to give them an anna each if they swept his room. On their way the accused treated them to tea and when they reached Clare Road, where D'Silva resided, he sent the boy for some eatables. When the boy had gone away the accused tried to commit rape on the girl, but she screamed and struggled. In the meantime, the boy returned and on opening the door, the accused tried again to commit the offence in the boy's presence. But the neighburs collected when they heard the screaming of the girl and they handed D'Silva over to the police.

Mrs. Stella O'Brien deposed that she went to Mr. Coopers' room at about 12 and 1 p.m. on the 10th June on being informed that the accused had taken two children there. At first D'Silva would not open the door, but when they said they would call the police, he opened the door and she found the accused sitting on the cot and the girl in a deck chair. The children said they were brought there by the accused. They were then given in charge of the policeman.

The Magistrate committed the accused, George D'Silva, an Anglo-Indian, to the Sessions.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate yesterday, at Mazagon, Inspector Stenson charged Cyril Medley, a European, aged about 35 years, with being a vagrant and having no ostensible means of subsistence.

Medley said that he was born in Derbyshire in England and that he had no means of subsistence. He was willing to go to the Workhouse.

The Magistrate accordingly declared the accused Medley to be a vagrant and ordered him to be sent to the Workhouse.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMANTS.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Vinayek Keshar charged Rahi Ganpat, Savitri Chandra and Ponji Babushi, with aiding and abetting each other in committing theft of gold ornaments, belonging to complainant, Anusuya Yeknath's child.

It was proved that at about 5-30 p.m., on the 29th June, while the complainant was purchasing a ticket at Masjid Bunder Station, accused No. 1, removed the necklace from the person of her child. When she raised an alarm all the accused ran away. But a policeman caught them and the ornament was found on the person of accused No. 2. Accused Nos. 1 and 3, stated that they were not there when the theft was committed. But the Magistrate found that all the accused had conspired together for the purpose of committing the theft. The first and third accused who had previous convictions were sentenced to four months' rigrous imprisonment each and No. 2, to two months' hard labour.

MR. CHANNING ARNOLD PROCEEDING HOME.

RANGOON CITIZENS' TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 1.

A well attended meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the Victoria Hall of the citizens of Rangoon, at which an address in a silver casket was presented to Mr. Channing Arnold, editor of the "Burma Critic," who was, owing to ill-health, leaving for England, as a token of their appreciation and their admiration for the services he had rendered to the community and the self-sacrifices he had made on their behalf during his six years in Burma.

Mr. Arnold suitably replied, thanking the community for the kind words said about him. He said he had no desire to leave Rangoon, but ill-health had compelled him.

Mr. Arnold was garlanded and three hearty cheers were accorded.

COTTON INSURANCE MONEY.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY MUCCADAMS.

SEQUEL TO COLABA COITON FIRES.

At the Espianade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Departpartment charged Kalyanji Vardhman, Manek Nensey, and Kehavji Virji, partners in the firm of Vardhman Jethsey, cotton muccadams, in connection wiith the money obtained from insurance companies on account of the bales of cotton burnt in the Colaba fires of 1914.

The details of the charge against the accused were that they were entrusted with 4,433 full-pressed cotton bales of nineteen merchants, as muccadams or "jethawalas," which were burnt by fire on the 23rd March 1914, and that for that having received from insurance companies a sum of Rs. 4,42,691 as value of the bales including the value of compensation for 67 Myagaum bales, at the rate of Rs. 272 per candy, they (the accused) jointly committed breach of trust by dishonestly concealing the fact and making the owner of the Myagaum bales believe that the insurance companies had paid at the rate of Rs. 240 instead of Rs. 272, and misappropriated Rs. 1,013, and converted the same to their own use by making false entries in their accounts and thus committed an offence under Section 409, and 477A. of the Indian Penal Code, and that on the 13th May 1914, having received Rs. 19,000 from insurance companies as damage allowance for 2,015, bales of cotton belonging to eighteen constituents they (the accused) misappropriated a sum of Rs. 11,716, converted the same to their own use by making false entries and omissions, and thereby committed an offence under Sections 403, 409, and 477A.

Mr. Kirke-Smith, Acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecutor, while Mr. Weldon, barrister, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and Mr. S. B. Kapaadia defended the first, second and third accused respectively.

Mr. Kirke-Smith applied for a remand.

Mr. Weldon asked the Court to release the accused on bail. He said the accused were partners of one of the largest firms of commission agents in Bombay. They would put in six affidavits of leading merchants to speak to their respectability. He understood there was no difficulty as regarded the bail so far as the Public Prosecutor was concerned

Mr. Kirke-Smith left the question of bail to the Court. He said his evidence under Section 477A would be more in support of the charge under Section 409, which was a separate charge.

NOT ENTIRELY A QUESTION OF DISCRETION.

The Magistrate said it was not entirely a question of his discretion. Bail could only be granted if there was reasonable ground to believe that the accused were not guilty, and the point could not be decided unless he heard the facts of the case.

The Public Prosecutor then stated the case for the prosecution. He said the case arose out of the cotton fires of 1914. On the 23rd March 1914, the whole of the cotton in the accuseds' three "jethas," which they held as muccadams" was burnt. For this they received about five lakhs of rupees from insurance companies, and they committed breach of trust as regarded part of that amount. They had received money from the companies at the rate of Rs. 272 per candy. They, however, paid their constituents at the rate of Rs. 240 only per candy and pocketed the amount represented by the balance of Rs. 32 per candy. They had also received Rs. 19,000 from insurance companies for the 2,018 bales of cotton damaged by fire and water, out of which amount they pocketed Rs. 11,719, paying the balance to the owners of the damaged bales. And to conceal these misappropriations, the accused had, it was further, alleged, made false entries in their books.

In reply to the Court, Mr. Kirke-Smith said the prosecution had got the evidence of those constituents. The prosecution case was practically made o. the books.

The Magistrate remarked that apparently there were grounds to believe the accused were guilty of the offence.

Mr. Kirke-Smith: Undoubtedly.

AN INITIAL MISTAKE.

Mr. Weldon said the defence would be able to prove absolutely conclusively that the initial mistake, made by the prosecution, was that the insurance of the bales was with the accused's own firm, and they had made direct contracts with the merchants. The accused had the bales in their charge in their own "jethas" and when the bales were damaged by fire, the insurance man came and made the value. Every constituent had been absolutely satisfied. It was the accused, who bought the goods and made themselves responsible for them. They insured the goods and received the insurance money. They had explained the whole matter to the constituents, who were paid the value of their goods in the accused's possession, and who had nothing to do with the insurance money. Every one of the constituents was satisfied and not a single one had lodged a complaint.

Mr. Kirke-Smith said the prosecution would have to call some of the constituents. The prosecution had received no assistance in these investigations from anybody. They relied upon their books which they were going to produce.

The Magistrate enquired how the books could dispute the fact of sales.

Mr. Kirk-Smith said it would be a matter for argument.

The Public Prosecutor, continuing, said the accused as muccadams were bound to hand over to the constituents the full amount of the insurance money, but so much was paid for in respect of the cotton bales that were burnt that everybody was satisfied and nobody wanted to complain. This was the first case they had brought in connection with the cotton fires. The prosecution would show what an enormous amount of swindling had been going on.

RELEASED ON BAIL OF RS. 10,000 EACH.

Mr. Weldon said no insurance company had made a complaint against the accused. The latter had forty godowns in the bazaar, of which the turn-over came to lakhs of rupees. All the partners in the firm were charged and their business would stop if bail was not granted. He applied that the accused should be released on bail until evidence was called.

The Public Prosecutor said he did not oppose the application for bail.

The accused were ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 10,000 each.

The hearing of the case was adjourned to 21st instant.

PUNJAB VERNACULAR PRESS.

THE "ZEMINDAR" TO PUBLISH SECRETARY OF STATE'S CABLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 1.

The "Zemindar," which was recently prohibited from publishing any war news save Reuter's telegrams, has been informed in reply to its representation that it can also publish translations of the Secretary of State's cables to the Viceroy about the war.

In view of two rival Punjab Press Associations, consisting mostly of vernacular papers, it is understood that the Government will recognise only that body which is fully representative of the press.

OVERHEAD WIRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Now that the Committee appointed for the purpose of investigating into the causes and remedies of the fatalities attendant on the overhead wire system of Electric Power Supply, has made its report, it is time that the recommendations of the Committee should be given effect to without delay.

I understand that for electric traction the overhead wire is the only practical method that conditions in this city will permit of. However, for the purpose of supplying electricity for consumption, the overhead system is not at all necessary and has not been adopted in any part of the city except at Walkeshwar Road and Malabar Hill. The only reason ascribed for the adoption of this system is the considerable saving to the Company in the initial cost of laying the wires. I am quite sure that if the Company had known the extent of the danger which this system entails, the Company would not have allowed this consideration to prevail over the safety of the public. Now that this system has been proved to be extremely dangerous, the public expect the Company to do away with it and to replace it by the underground system, which has been found so successful and harmless in all the other parts of the City.

We are passing through a monsoon of unprecedented violence, and this is just the time when the danger is most imminent. If therefore the authorities are at present unable to replace the overhead system by underground wires, I trust they will take adequate precautions and allay the apprehensions of the public.

It has now been established that Walkeshwar Road and Malabar Hill with their luxuriance of foliage, are localities which are least suitable for the overhead system and in which frequent recurrence of such regrettable fatalities might be expected.

The wires have been placed just close to the line of tall branching trees which extend along the southern boundary of Walkeshwar Road. These huge staves of Death's Music propped up on lofty bars, invitingly spread their snares towards the straggling branch. The leafy plectrum, tickled with the powerful charge that thrills through it with each gust of wind, thumps away against the wires. The ominous notes toll the knell of the unwary passer-by, till, unable to bear the strain, the cord snaps and winds round him the coil of eternal rest.—Yours, etc.

J. P. D,

Walkeshwar Road,
29th June, 1915.

LEAKY TRAM-CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With the advent of the monsoon we once again find the Bombay trams in the same disgraceful condition as in the past years. The seats are quite wet with water dripping in from the top and through the dirty curtains, which makes the interior of the cars quite stuffy and unbearable, especially when they are full.

Some of the tramway conductors seem to have got the silly notion that they are great dignitaries holding an important post, and that it is not their business to clean the wet seats with the dusters with which they are provided. The result of all this is that a person getting into a car on a wet day has the option of sitting on a wet bench or getting a drenching in the rain outside, while waiting for another car in which, if he is not less fortunate, he may hope to find a dry seat.

No city can be having such rotten leaky cars as Bombay: the premier city of the great Indian Empire.

Year in and year out it is the same cry from the public as regards the disgraceful condition of the cars during the rainy season, but the tramway authorities have persistently turned a deaf ear to all the complaints that are made to them. It is the first duty of the Tramway Company to attend to the comforts of the public to whom they owe their enormous income, and it does not reflect great credit on the management completely to ignore the repeated appeals made by the public.

Is it not perhaps the duty of the Municipality to arouse the Tramway authorities from their lethargy and compel them to carry out the much-needed improvements in their cars?—Yours, etc.

DISGUSTE

BAKERGUNJ SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

A DACOIT SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 1.

The Special Tribunal of Bakergunj has delivered judgment in the third case of dacoity which was being tried by it. In this case two Mahomedans, Ainuddi and Miserali, of the village of Soujaha, police station Mirajgunj, were charged under Section 395, I. P. Code. Ainuddi has been acquitted, as there was not sufficient proof to convict him. After his release he was arrested under section 110, C. P. C. Miserali was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

ANOTHER CASE OF DACOITY.

The Court then proceeded with the trial of a fourth case. In this case four Mahomedans are charged with dacoity. The facts of the case are that on 17th March last a dacoity was committed in the house of one Baikuntha Mowladar, of village Amtali, police station Barguna. The dacoits who were about ten in number, broke open the mat door and four of the dacoits entered the house and began breaking a wooden chest, when the inmates awoke and raised an alarm and gave them resistance. Baikuntha was wounded with a knife. These four dacoits were recognised by Baikuntha and his brother.

The case was investigated by Sub-Inspector Surenda Mohan Sarkar and the four accused were sent up. The preliminary enquiry was held by Babu Banamali Bagchi, Deputy Magistrate of Patuakhali, who committed the four accused to the Sessions Court, whence it was made over to the Special Tribunal.

Five witnesses were examined and the case is proceeding.

CASUALTY LISTS,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 29.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant G. Barfoot, Unattached.

Second-Lieutenant W. W. Meade, Worcesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant M. N. Gray, Scottish Rifles.

CASUALTIES IN DARDANELLES.

KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant W. Lelapo, Bedfords.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major W. Archibald, Lowland Engineers.

Captain H. Sugden, Manchesters.

Lieutenant M. H. Lewis, Scots Fusiliers.

Lieutenant C. E. Atherley, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant R. B. Buchanan, Scots Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Captain C. Rochford, 3rd Londons.

Lieutenant W. Shepherd, Medicals.

Second-Lieutenant G. Whidborne, Coldstreams.

Second-Lieutenant O. G. Williams, Warwicks.

Second-Lieutenant F. Bardsley, Liverpools.

Second-Lieutenant E. W. Marshall, Somersets.

Second-Lieutenant B. Wyman, Cheshires.

Second-Lieutenant J. Baker-Mill, Wiltshires.

Second-Lieutenant J. Keeling, North Staffordshires.

CASUALTIES IN DARDANELLES.

WOUNDED.

Captain M. Jobson, Scottish Borderers.

Captain F. W. Stevens, Essex.

Captain R. Cane, Yorkshire Light.

Lieutenant W. Jones, Northumberlands.

Lieutenant G. Chadwick, Manchesters.

Lieutenant A. J. Morrison, Medicals.

Second-Lieutenant F. B. Goodall, Border Regiment.

NOW WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant D. A. McDonald, Scottish Rifles.

WOUNDED NOT MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant A. L. Willett, Somersets.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 30.

KILLED.

Capt. E. T. Burdett, 11th Rajputs, in France.

WOUNDED. IN DARDANELLES.

Captain C. D Lawson, 21st. Mountain Battery.

Captain J. H. Thom, 21st. Mountain Battery.

Captain W. H. Hastings, 92nd Punjabis.

HALT!

Have you enquired about the new J. H. 2½ H.P. two stroke Motor cycle fitted with Sturmey Archer free engine and 3 speed Hub, back kick starter, foot boards, all the controls from the handlebar, spring forks, 26 wheels Palmer tyres, two tool bags, tools carriers, Lucas's lamp and horn complete.

It is not a production of a novice, but is manufactured by the late General Manager and Motor Cycle Foreman of Bradbury Ltd., who had been in these companies for 31 and 22 years respectively.

Send for our price and it will astound you.

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...E NAVAL SITUATION.

MR. CHURCHILL'S REVIEW.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE AT THE DARDANELLES.

"WITHIN FEW MILES OF VICTORY."

MALICIOUS CARPING IN PRESS REBUKED.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, spoke on Saturday, June 5, at Dundee, to an immense public meeting. He referred with pride to the work of the Navy, rebuked the spirit of pessimism which has characterised certain newspapers, paid a tribute to Lord Haldane for his unparalleled services to the country and, in referring to the new National Government, from which the expectation of the people was action, he declared that the whole nation must now be organised and mobilised, the Government being given powers to ensure that all did their duty. Above all, his message was, "Let us be of good cheer."

In a reference to conscription, which he declared he would support if it were needed, he added that he did not believe that it would be needed, and he was sure that it was not needed now.

THE SPEECH.

Mr. Churchill said:—

I have not come here to trouble you with personal matters, to embark on explanations, or to indulge in reproaches or recriminations. In war time a man must do his duty as he sees it, and take his luck as it comes or goes. I will not say a word here or in Parliament which I cannot truly feel will have a useful bearing upon the only thing that matters, upon the only thing I care about, and the only thing I want you to think about, namely the waging of victorious war upon the enemy. (Cheers.)

I was sent to the Admiralty in 1911, after the Agadir crisis had nearly brought us into war, and I was sent with the express duty laid upon me by the Prime Minister to put the Fleet in a state of instant and constant readiness for war in case we were attacked by Germany. Since then for nearly four years I have borne the heavy burden of being, according to the time-honoured language of my parent, "responsible to Crown and Parliament for all the business of the Admiralty," and when I say responsible I have been responsible in this real sense that I have had the blame for everything that has gone wrong. (Laughter and cheers.).

"I HAVE DONE MY BEST."

Those years have comprised the most important period in our naval history, a period of preparation for war, a period of vigilance and mobilisation, and a period of actual war under conditions of which no man had any experience.

I have done my best—(prolonged cheers)—and the archives of the Admiralty will show in the utmost detail the part I have played in all the great transactions that have taken place, and it is to them I look for my defence.

I look also to the general naval situation. The terrible dangers of the beginning of the war are over. The seas have been swept clear—(Hear, hear)—the submarine menace has been fixed within definite limits, the personal ascendancy of our men, the superior quality of our ships on the high seas have been established beyond question. (Cheers.).

Our strength has greatly increased actually and relatively from what it was in the beginning of the war, and it grows continually, every day, by [illegible] bounds, in all the classes [illegible] for the special purpose of th[illegible] now and the end of the y[illegible] Navy will receive reinforc[illegible] would be incredible if they [illegible] facts. Everything is in perfe[illegible] ly everything has been for[illegible] supplies, stores, ammunitio[illegible] of every kind, our supplies [illegible] officers and men—all are th[illegible] will you be hindered. You h[illegible] measure of your foe. You he[illegible] forward with confidence.

On the whole surface of t[illegible] world no hostile flag is [illegible] cheers.) In that achieveme[illegible] ways be proud to have had [illegible]

My charge now passes to [illegible] and it is my duty to do eve[illegible] power to give to my successo[illegible] port. I am very glad inde[illegible] Balfour has been able to un[illegible] great task. (Cheers). The o[illegible] proceeding at the Dardanelles [illegible] the opportunity of using tha[illegible] cool, calm courage and inflex[illegible] 15 years ago prevented Lady[illegible] being left to its fate and sur[illegible] the enemy.

I have two things to say to y[illegible] Dardanelles. Fir[illegible] you r[illegible] both [illegible] and [illegible]

idle in your southern ports—a large number of the old vessels of which it is composed have to be laid up, in any case before the end of the year, because their crews are wanted for the enormous reinforcements of new ships which the industry of your workshops is hurrying into the water. Losses of ships, therefore, as long as the precious lives of the officers and men are saved—which in nearly every case they have been—losses of that kind, I say, may easily be exaggerated in the minds both of friend and foe.

Military operations will also be costly, but those who suppose that Lord Kitchener—(loud cheers)—has embarked upon them without narrowly and carefully considering their requirements in relation to all other needs and in relation to the paramount need of our Army in France and Flanders—such people are mistaken, and not only mistaken, they are presumptuous.

ONLY A FEW MILES FROM VICTORY.

My second point is this. In looking at the ridges of the Gallipoli Peninsula lie some of the shortest paths to a triumphant peace.

CROAKERS IN THE PRESS.

Now I am not with the croakers. (Cheers.) I see some of our newspaper friends are reproaching themselves and reproaching others for having been too optimistic. Let them lay their consciences to rest. It is the general duty of the Press, for the most part faithfully discharged, to sustain the public confidence and spirit in time of war. All the great commanders of the past, the rulers of States in times of crises, have always laboured to discourage pessimism by every means in their power. (Cheers.) Our Allies, the French, have a recent saying that pessimism in the civilian is the counterpart of cowardice in the soldier. That does not mean that you must not face facts. You should face facts, but surely from the facts of our situation you will find the means of deriving much encouragement.

When we look back and remember that we entered this conflict of military nations, of great States prepared mainly for war, ten months ago, a peaceful civilian nation, that no part of our national life, excepting always the Navy—the British Navy was as ready as the German Army—(loud cheers) for necessary losses incurred in valiant enterprise or at the first check or twist of fortune. Then you will get from your leaders the courage, the energy, the audacity and readiness to run all risks and shoulder the responsibilities without which no great result in war can ever be achieved. (Cheers.)

Now I would like to say something which will get me into trouble. (Laughter.) I don't think that the newspapers ought to be allowed to attack the responsible leaders of the nation—(loud cheers, again and again renewed)—whether in the field or at home, or to write in a manner which is calculated to spread doubts and want of confidence in them, or in particular operations, or to write anything which is calculated to make bad blood between them. (Hear, hear.)

I apply this not only to the Admirals and Generals, but to the principal Ministers at home, and especially to the heads of the great fighting departments. No other nation now at war would allow the newspapers such a license in the present time—(hear, hear)—and if there is to be criticism—first, it should be only the loyal criticism of earnest intention—but, if there is to be criticism, let it be in Parliament. If the speeches are such that we cannot allow the enemy to be a party to

long career so memorable in our home affairs is ended; its work, whether in South Africa or Ireland, has passed for good or for ill into history. I know that there are here many who were its opponents, and that we are going to work together on a different basis now, but before I come to the new Government I must ask your leave to say a few words in justice to the old.

There was a Government, which sought peace long, and faithfully and to the end, but which nevertheless maintained our naval defence so that all the needs and dangers were provided against. There was a Government, who placed in their field six times as many divisions of soldiers as had ever been contemplated by any party in the State at any time in our history. There was a Government which fulfilled in the name of the nation every obligation of duty and of honour to France and to Belgium. (Cheers.)

There was a Government which brought us into the war a united people, and with such a record that in future times, when the wounded world looks back with its searching scrutiny upon all the events which have led up to this great catastrophe—will leave us such a record as will show to all time that Britain was absolutely guiltless of the slightest stain. (Loud cheers.)

LORD HALDANE'S WORK.

I thought you would permit me to say these few words about the Liberal Administration of which I have had the honour to remain for so many years a member, and that I might say them in justice to those who composed it, and to the chief who led it—(cheers)—and to the great Party which so faithfully sustained it. Before I leave it, I would ask your leave to say a word about a great friend of mine, well known to you in Scotland, and passed now out of public life, Lord Haldane. (Cheers.)

I deeply regret that he has ceased to fill the great office which he adorned. No more sincere patriot has served the Crown. (Cheers.) There never has been an occasion in the Cabinets of the last seven years in which I have sat, that, as the need arose, Lord Haldane has not from his great knowledge of the German governmental system warned us to be on our guard against the dangerous side of their nature. (Cheers.) There never has been a time when he has not supported every provision for the defence of this country, military or naval.

He it was who entered into those intricate arrangements with France which enabled our Army to be so swiftly brought to the scene of action, just in the nick of time. He it was who prepared that Expeditionary Army, in the face of much opposition and in days when every penny was hard to get. He it was who organised the Territorial Force—(cheers)—which has so splendidly vindicated itself and its founder, and upon whose gallantry, discipline, and numbers, the weight and even the success of our military operations hitherto have natably, if not mainly, depended. (Cheers.)

Till a few months ago all the land forces which we employed in this war, which we put in the field were the products of Lord Haldane's organisation—(cheers)—and in the fateful and convulsive days before Great Britain drew the sword of honour, when the chill of doubt struck into many hearts, whether we should act as we were bound—in those days no man stood closer to Sir Edward Grey and no man saw more clearly where our duty led us. (Cheers.)

A new Government has been formed; old opponents have laid aside their differences; personal interests and party interests have been adjusted or suppressed; and the Administration may now claim to represent the political energies and abilities and to command the loyalties of a united nation. (Cheers.) To support that Government, to make it a success, to make it an efficient instrument for waging war, to be loyal to it, to treat it fairly, and judge it with consideration and respect is not a matter of likes or dislikes, nor a matter of ordinary political choice or option. It is for all of us a matter of self-preservation. (Cheers.)

"ACTION!"

Now that the business of Cabinet-making is over I ask myself this question: What does the nation expect of the new National Government? I can answer my question in one word—action. (Loud cheers.)

That is the need, that is the only justification—that there should be a stronger, national sentiment, a more powerful driving force, a greater measure of consent in the people, a greater element of leadership and design in the rulers. That is what all parties expect and require in return for the many sacrifices which all parties have, after due consideration, made for their particular interests and ideals. Action, gentlemen, action, not hesitation; action, not words; action, not agitation!

The nation waits its orders. The duty lies upon the Government to declare what should be done to propose it to Parliament, and to stand or fail by the result. That is the message which you wish me to take back to London. (Hear, hear.) "Act! Act now! Act with faith and courage! Trust the people! They have never failed you yet."

As to the rights of the State in the hour of supreme need over all its subjects, there can be no dispute. They are absolute. Nothing matters but that the nation lives and preserves that freedom without which life would be odious. The only question which arises is as to the degree to which it is necessary to exercise these indisputable rights. Now I say frankly to you that if it were not possible to win this war without taking men by compulsion and sending them into the field, I should support such a measure, but I do not believe that it will be found necessary—(cheers)—and I am sure it is not necessary now.

On the contrary, such is the character of our people that the only places which will never lack volunteers are the bloody trenches of France and Flanders. (Cheers.) No nation has ever at any time in history found such a spirit of daring and sacrifice widespread almost universal in the masses of its people.

The French revolution could not defend the soil of France without compulsion. The American Commonwealth could not maintain the integrity of its State without compulsion. But modern Britain has found millions of citizens, who, all of their own free will, have eagerly or soberly resolved to fight and die for the principles at stake—(cheers)—and to fight and die in the hardest, he cruellest, and the least re-

warded of all the wars that men have fought. That is one of the most wonderful and inspiring facts in the whole history of this wonderful island, and, in after-days, depend upon it, it will be taken as a splendid symbol of the manhood of our race and of the soundness of our institutions.

And having got so far, being now on the high road to three millions of men in the service of the Crown as volunteers, having gone so far, to cast away this great moral advantage which adds to the honour of our armies and to the dignity of our State simply for the purpose if hustling into the firing line a comparatively small proportion of persons, themselves not perhaps the best suited to the job, who even when taken could not be for many months equipped—to do that after all that has happened, would, it seems to me, be unwise in the extreme. (Cheers.)

NATION MUST BE MOBILISED.

But service at home, service for home defence and to keep our fighting men abroad properly supplied and maintained, that seems to me to stand on a different footing. Remember we are confronted with a foe who would without the slightest scruple extirpate us, men, women, and children, by any method open to him if he had the opportunity. We are figthing a foe who would not hesitate one moment to obliterate every single soul in this great country this afternoon if it could be done by pressing a button. We are fighting a foe who would think as little of that as a gardener would think of smoking out a wasps' nest.

Let us recognise that this is a new fact in the history of the world, or rather it is an old fact sprung up out of the horrible abysses of the past. We are fighting with a foe of that kind and we are locked in mortal struggle. To fail is to be enslaved, or at the very best to be destroyed. Not to win decisively is to have all this misery over again after an uneasy truce, and to fight it over again probably under less favourable circumstances and perhaps alone. After what has happened, there could never be peace in Europe until the German military system has been so shattered and torn—(cheers)—and trampled that it is unable to resist by any means the will and decision of the conquering Power. (Loud cheers.)

For this purpose our whole nation must be organised—(cheers)—must be socialised, if you like the word—must be organised and mobilised, and I think there must be asserted in some form or other—I do not attempt to prejudge that—but I think there must be asserted in some form or other by the Government a reserve power, to give the necessary control and organising authority, and to make sure that everyone, of every rank and condition, men and women as well, do in their own way their fair share. (Cheers.)

"LET US BE OF GOOD CHEER!"

Above all, let us be of good cheer! I have told you how the Navy's business has been discharged. You see for yourselves how your economic life and energy have been maintained without the slightest [illegible] so that it is certain you can re[illegible] the full strength of this vast commun[illegible] The valour of our soldiers has won gene[illegible] respect in all the armies of Europe. (Cheers.) The word of Britain is now taken as the symbol and the hall mark of international good faith. The loyalty of our Dominions and Colonies vindicates our civilisation, and the hate of our enemies proves the effectiveness of our warfare. Yet I would advise you, from time to time, when you are anxious or depressed, to dwell a little on the colour and light of the terrible war pictures now presented to the eye. See Australia and New Zealand smiting down in the last and finest crusade the combined barbarisms of Prussia and Turkey. General Louis Botha—(cheers)—holding South Africa for the King. (Cheers.) See Canada defending to the death the last few miles of shattered Belgium. Look further, and across the smoke and carnage of the immense battlefield; look forward to the vision of a united British Empire on the calm background of a liberated Europe. Look forward; do not look back. Gather afresh in heart and spirit all the energies of your being; bend anew together for a supreme effort. The times are harsh, the need is dire, the agony of Europe is infinite; but the might of Britain, hurled united into the conflict, will be irresistible.

We are the grand reserve of the Allied cause, and that grand reserve must now march forward as one man. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

LANDING AT THE DARDANELLES.

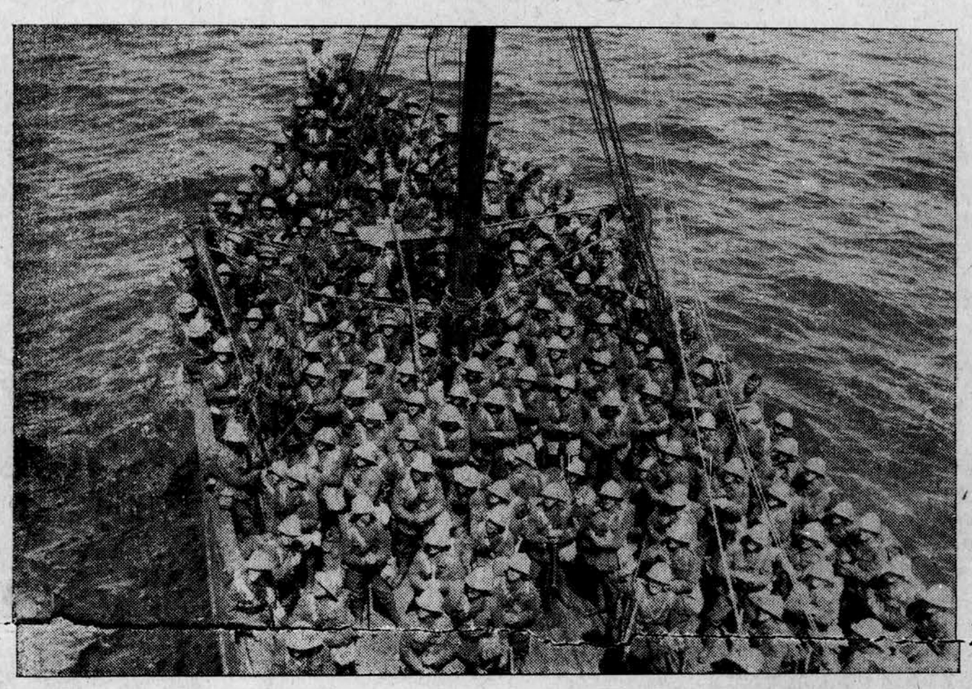

Photo by "Central News."

Troops being taken ashore from transports. The photograph shows the forward end of the trawler employed.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

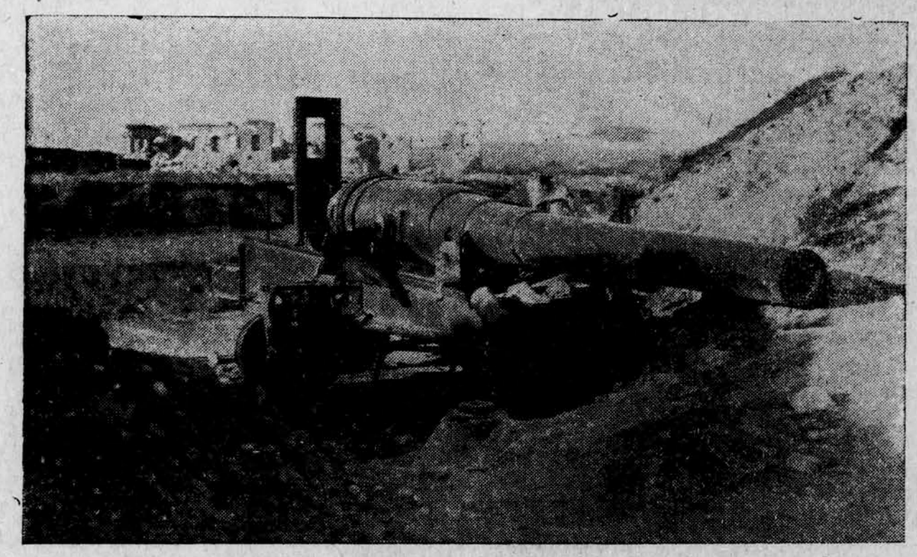

Photo by Central News.

No. 1. Fort demolished by the turret of H. M. S. Queen Elizabeth on March 25 at Cape Heller. A 9-6 inch gun is seen in theforeground.

...r losses squarely and soberly, you must ... forget at the same time the prize for ...h you are contending. The army of ...Ian Hamilton, the fleet of Admiral de ...eck, are separated only by a few miles ...n a victory such as this war has not ... seen. When I speak of victory I am ...referring to those victories which crowd ...daily placards of many newspapers; ... speaking of victory in the sense of a ...nt and formidable fact, shaping the ...ies of nations and shortening the ...on of the war.

...nd those few miles of ridge and ... on which our soldiers, our French ...s, our gallant Australians, and our ...Zealand fellow-subjects are now ... lie the downfall of a hostile ...the destruction of an enemy's fleet ..., the fall of a world-famous ...nd probably the accession of ...llies.

...ggle will be heavy, the risks ...the losses cruel, but victory, ...mes, will make amend for all. ... was a great subsidiary opera... in which a more complete har...tegic, political, and economic ...ere combined, or which stood ...ation to the main decision ...he central theatre. Through ...of the Dardanelles and across —and has proved itself more equal to its task—but when we remember that no part of our national life except the Navy was adapted to war on a great scale, have we not in all that has happened since much to be proud of and much to be thankful for? (Cheers.)

MEN WHO DESERVE LOYALTY.

Isn't it wonderful, for instance, that after so many years of peace we should have found ready to hand a Kitchener to recruit and organise our Armies—(cheers)—a dauntless leader like Sir John French to command them—(cheers)—skilful generals like Sir Douglas Haig and Sir Ian Hamilton, a naval Commander-in-Chief like Sir John Jellicoe, Admirals Beaty and Sturdee and De Robeck, and the gallant Commodore who flies his broad pennant in the saucy Arethusa! And, depend upon it, behind them there are many more only waiting for the golden gleam of opportunity to perform surpassing deeds of merit in our cause.

It is the duty of all in times like these to give loyalty and confidence to their leaders, be they the soldiers in the active sphere or the statesmen who sit in anxious council here at home. Give them loyalty and confidence not only when all goes smoothly, for that is easy, but to make them feel that they will not be blamed our discussions, then let Parliament, as is its right, sit for the time being with closed doors. (Cheers.)

But it seems imperative in the interests of the country, for the future, and for the safety and success of our arms, that irresponsible or malicious carping should not continue. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) We in this country are the firm supporters of a free Press. A free Press is a natural and healthy feature in national life, so long as you have also a free Parliament and a free platform, but when, owing to war conditions, Parliament observes a voluntary but severe restraint, and when many of the subjects cannot be freely discussed without giving information to the enemy, then the balance of society is no longer true, and grave injury results from the unrestrained action of the newspapers. (Hear hear, and cheers.)

I have very much regretted that the Liberal Government, which is now no more, had no opportunity of stating its case in Parliament. It would, I think, have been found that Lord Kitchener had a very strong case to unfold on behalf of the War Office, and even I might have had something to say on behalf of the Admiralty. (Cheers.)

THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT.

But the Government has perished; its

THE FOREIGN PRIESTHOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—That England will eventually come out victorious from the present great conflict there is no doubt; her invincible navy, her vast dominions and incomparable resources in men and money is a guarantee of success. So far so good. But the war has brought one fact terribly home to the Roman Catholic Community of this Presidency which should not be overlooked. In this Presidency, the ecclesiastical government is wholly in the hands of Portuguese and German prelates. With the former nation we are on good terms; with the latter nation we have broken and we look upon them as our enemy. The ecclesiastical government of the former has proved a failure and the people subject to it have been reduced to poverty, and ignorance prevails. What the latter have done for religion, education and progress, I must not speak of but we must give the Devil his due. To be brief, the point which I beg to press on the attention of Government and also of the Vatican is that it is eminently desirable that English prelates and priests should be sent out to India, if not necessarily to displace entirely the Germany, at least to keep them substantially in carrying out the educational and benevolent work already existing. As to the displacement of the Portuguese *Reljune* the Portuguese are not at war with our Government, but their removal is called for in the interest of education and the welfare of the people. I fear Government cannot move officially in this matter, but if the leading members of Government write and ask his Excellency Sir Henry Howard at the Vatican to request the Holy See to have British prelates and priests sent out to these parts, the desired object will be attained.—Yours, etc.,

"A ROMAN CATHOLIC."

THIRD AMERICAN NOTE

U. S. DEMAND TO GERMANY.

LIVES AND SHIPS MUST BE SAFEGUARDED.

NO MUNITIONS OR TROOPS CARRIED BY LUSITANIA.

The third United States Note to Germany with regard to the sinking of the Lusitania and other attacks on American citizens or ships insists upon assurances that the rights of non-combatants shall in future be respected by Germany.

The allegations that the Lusitania carried guns, ammunition and troops are denied; but the United States Government points out that in any case the carrying of contraband does not affect the rights of humanity, and that non-combatants should not be subject to the wanton attacks of submarines.

The Note is signed by Mr. Robert Lansing, as Secretary of State "ad interim." It is addressed to Mr. Gerard, who is instructed to deliver it textually to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Note says the Government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition of the German Government in discussing the cases of the Cushing and the Gulflight, of the principle of freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships.

With regard to the sinking of the Falaba, the United States Government is surprised to find the German Government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture or secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make a capture in respect to the safety of the lives of those on board, although the vessel had ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed.

The United States Government, however, do not understand that the German Government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course he took.

LUSITANIA WAS NOT ARMED.

Germany asserted in her reply to the first Note that guns, gunners, explosives and troops were carried by the Lusitania; that the Lusitania was an armed auxiliary cruiser; and that Great Britain's policy was to be blamed for the sinking of the ship.

The Note says that the United States Government is able to assure the German Government that it has been misinformed, adding that "whatever may be the contentions of the German Government regarding the carriage of contraband of war aboard the Lusitania, or regarding the explosion of that material by a torpedo it need only be said that in the view of the United States Government these contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking the vessel;" that the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the case; principles which lift it, as the German Government will be no doubt quick to recognise and acknowledge, out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or international controversy.

Whatever may be the other facts regarding the Lusitania, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly for the conveyance of passengers, carrying more than 1,000 souls, who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or warning, and that men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare.

AN INDISPUTABLE PRINCIPLE.

The fact that more than a hundred American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the Government of the United States to speak of these things, and once more, with solemn emphasis, to call the attention of the German Government to the grave responsibility which the Government of the United States conceives it has incurred in this tragic occurrence, and to the indisputable principle upon which that responsibility rests.

The Government of the United States is contending for something much greater than the mere rights of property and privileges of commerce. "It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every Government honours itself on respecting, which no Government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority." Only her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of a visit could have afforded the commanded of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy.

It is upon this principle of humanity as well as upon the law founded on this principle, that the United States must stand.

The Government of the United States is happy to observe the intimation that the German Government is willing now as before to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the Government of Great Britain whereby the character and conditions of war upon sea may be changed.

The Government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world. It stands ready at any time to convey to either Government any intimation or suggestion the other may be willing to have it convey, and it cordially invites the German Government to make use of its services in this way.

In the meantime the Government of the United States look to see the justice and humanity of the Government of Germany vindicated in all cases where Americans are wronged or their rights as neutrals invaded. The Government of the United States therefore very earnestly and very solemnly renews the representations of its Note transmitted to the Imperial German Government on May 15, and relies in these representations on the principles of humanity, the universally recognised understandings of international law and the ancient friendship of the German nation.

RIGHTS OF NON-COMBATANTS.

The Government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or American citizens bound on their lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality. It does not understand the German Government to question those rights. It understands that it will also accept as established beyond question the principle that the lives of non-combatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman, and that it will recognise the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is of fact of belligerent nationality, or is of fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

The Government of the United States deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German Government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice with respect to safeguarding American lives and American ships, and asks for assurances that this shall be done.

GRAVES OF OUR ENGLISH DEAD.

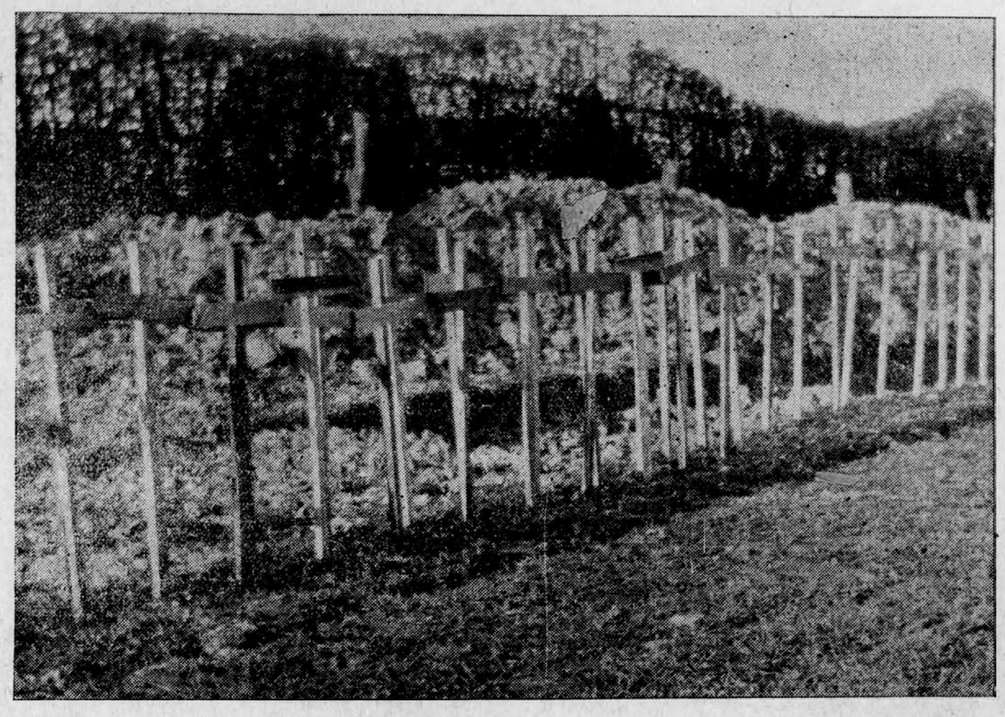

Photo by "Central News."

In spite of the stern work always in progress in the fighting line, those of our brave fellows who have fallen receive careful and reverent internment. The French and the Belgians are equally scrupulous in paying the last sad attentions to their dead.

This photograph shows graves of English soldiers marked with a line of wooden crosses.

ARMS TRUST FOR GERMANY

ATTEMPT TO CONTROL AMERICAN FIRMS.

A sensation even greater than that caused by the resignation of Mr. Bryan has been created in the United States by the disclosure of a gigantic scheme engineered by the German Government to obtain control of all the leading gun and ammunition factories in the country with the object o preventing them from delivering further supplies to the Allies, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail." Thi conspiracy was the subject of a detailed report made to the Cabinet on June 10 by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, on the strength of information gathered by Secret Service agents of the Government. Fantastic as the idea appears, it is none the less a fact that the German Government is spending millions of money on a campaign to buy the stocks and secure control among other enterprises of the

Bethlehem Steel Works, Pennsylvania.

The Remington Small Arms, Hartford, Connecticut.

Cramp's Work, Philadelphia.

The Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Masachusetts.

The Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

Evidence of the campaign is furnished by the sensational manner in which these stocks, especially the Bethlehem Works, recently sky-rocketed.

READY TO PAY ANY SUM.

According to the information gathered the scheme developed at a conference held at the German Embassy on June 2. At this conference, in the presence of Herr Dernburg and two well-known German-American Bankers, Count Bernstorff explained that his Government regarded the success of the scheme as of vital importance.

One of the Bankers asked the Ambassador if he had any conception of the magnitude of the financial problems involved. Count Bernstorff replied that as the fate of the German Empire might rest on the success or failure of the plan the Government were prepared to pay any sum, no matter how gigantic, to realise it. "There is no limit, gentlemen," he exclaimed, dramatically, "to the amount of money available."

The bankers at once returned to New York and at a meeting of German-American financiers at the German Club debated the means of promoting the scheme.

Government officials declare that the scheme is impossible of realisation. If its authors proceed with it they say they will be liable to prosecution under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act as well as on charges of conspiracy to engineer wholesale repudiation of contracts.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

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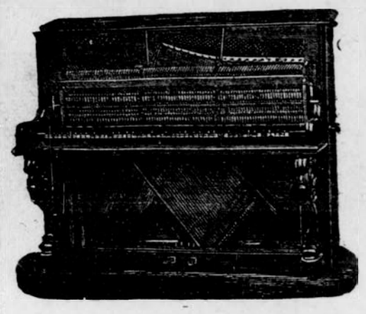

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Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.